



Whitehall wants to cut jobless teenagers' benefit

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

The Government's determination to "grind down" the level of allowances paid to unemployed teenagers as part of its effort to increase "the will to work" was confirmed yesterday by a senior Whitehall source.

The Treasury has identified parental housing costs and rental allowances for young people as prime targets for cuts as part of the public spending package which is designed to find savings of up to £5,000m for the next financial year, 1984-85.

It was stated yesterday that the specific saving might amount to only £100m, but it was emphasized that the "incentive effects" were as important as the public expenditure implications.

Under current rules, the unemployment benefit paid to those aged 16 and 17, £15.80 a week, rises by £4.75 to £20.55 at 18.

But the 570,000 unemployed in the 15-plus group who live at home are entitled to a weekly supplement of £3.10 as a contribution to parental housing costs and the Dept of Health and Social Security pays the whole of the claimant's rent if he opts to leave home.

One source yesterday commented on the "exploitation" of such rental claims, with some youngsters receiving as much as an extra £40 a week in the London area.

The latest proposal to adjust teenage benefits was hinted at in comments made by the Prime Minister last June. She said: "It really has been my dream to have unemployment not as an option for the young, so that they either stay at school or go into further education or into a job or into some form of training."

"It is too easy for some of them, straight out of school, to go straight on to social security at the age of 16. They like it and they have a lot of money in their pocket and some of them, not all of them by a long chalk, but some of them learn a way of life which they should never have the chance to learn."

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, also refused to rule out a cut from November next year in the real value of unemployment benefit paid to all jobless people. This is in spite of the fact that savings could be as low as £12m to £13m for each one per cent reduction below his level of inflation.

He said in July: "There can be no doubt whatever that at the margin there are people, even in present circumstances, who take a rational decision that it is not worth their while taking a job at the sort of pay at which jobs would be on offer."

Services, who is abroad on holiday, appears prepared to fight any cuts in the value of basic benefit.

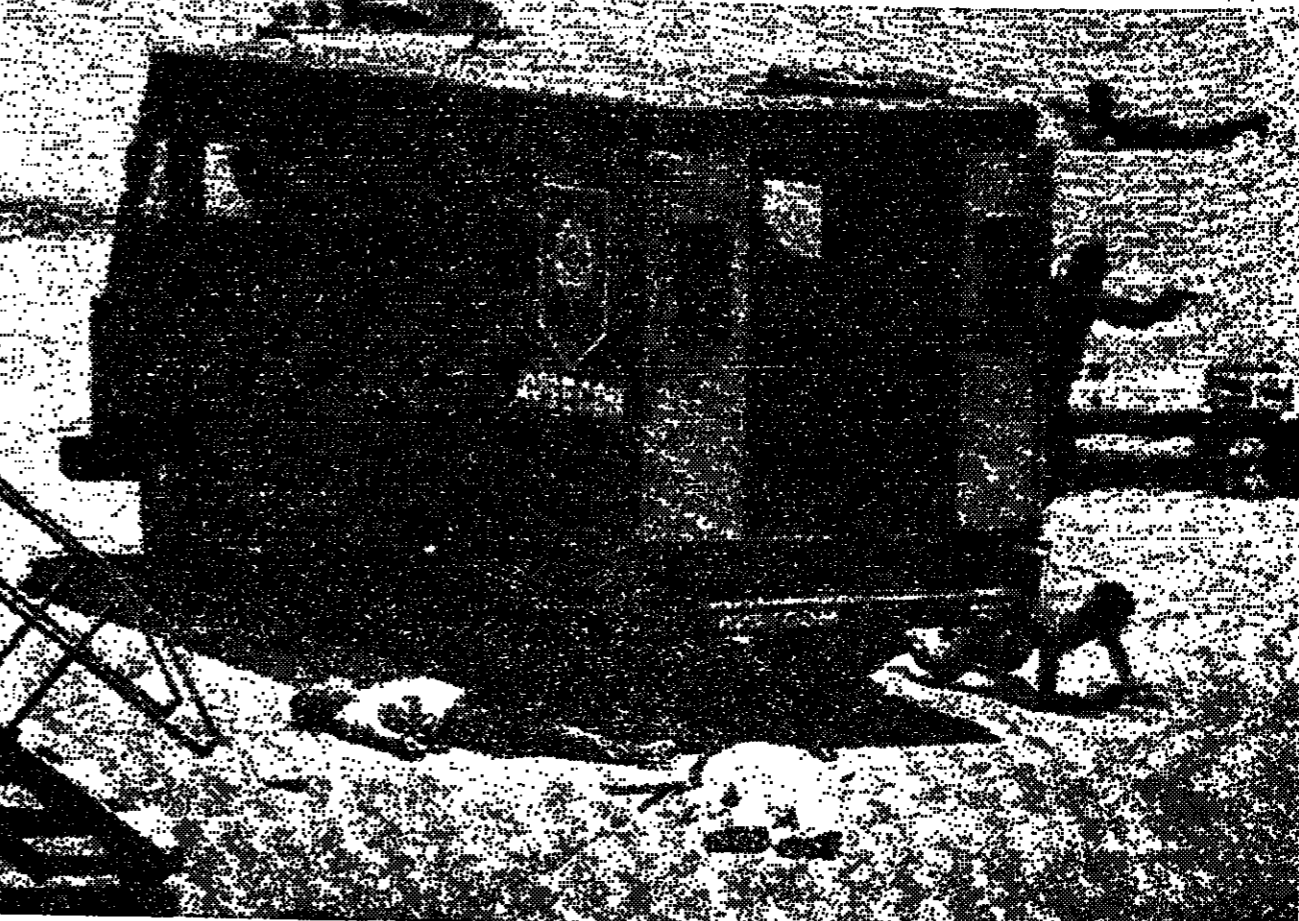
But Mr Neil Kinnock, the leading contender for the Labour leadership, last night dismissed any possibility of a Tory backbench revolt on benefit cuts. He said: "I expect some wet whinging, but it will not go much further than that. The Tories should be X-rayed to see if they have still got any spine."

"It is not that the kids are work-shy; it is that the Government are misers when it comes to providing work."

The latest leak of Whitehall spending plans was last night being seen by some ministers as part of a concerted Treasury exercise to "soften up" Mr Fowler in advance of next month's bilateral talks with the Treasury.

Meanwhile, a Market and Opinion Research International conducted for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* yesterday showed that more than 7m people had faced times in the last year when they had not had enough money to buy the food they needed. About 3m could not afford to heat the living areas of their homes, and about 500,000 children do not have three meals a day because of shortage of money.

Marcos rival shot dead in Manila



The bodies of Benigno Aquino and his alleged assassin lying a few feet from the aircraft steps.

From Keith Dalton Manila

The Philippines opposition leader, Mr Benigno Aquino, was shot dead along with his alleged assassin at Manila International Airport yesterday, only moments after soldiers escorted him from a China Airlines aircraft which had brought him home after three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

Mr Aquino, aged 50, the arch-rival of President Ferdinand Marcos, died instantly from a single bullet from a Magnum .357 fired into the back of his head, according to

the police chief, General Prospero Olivas.

His alleged assassin, who managed to make a tight military cordon around the airport, was killed in a volley of bullets from the soldiers.

"He (Aquino) was about to board a van, but suddenly a man darted out and the security was caught flat-footed at that point", General Olivas said.

"When they heard the shots, they noticed the man then." Journalists were shown the body of the alleged gunman, which four hours after the assassination still lay in a pool of blood surrounded by 22

spent cartridges. He was dressed in jeans and a blue and white shirt.

Foreign correspondents who travelled with Mr Aquino from Taipei said that the moment the aircraft came to a halt three soldiers and a number of plainclothes security men came on board and escorted Mr Aquino down the stairs from a side exit.

Other soldiers with guns prevented the dozen reporters from accompanying Mr Aquino down the steps. Shots were heard, then a pause, then more shots.

Mr Bill Stewart, an American radio correspondent, said: "Immediately I heard shots I looked out one window and saw this man dressed in blue firing. He was standing upright and when he fired, a little jig... as though he was maybe deranged."

A Japanese correspondent, Mr Kioshi Wakamiya, reported at first seeing two soldiers draw their guns and shoot Mr Aquino, but later admitted that he could not be certain who fired at whom as the plane was still in the air.

"I'll have to tell the people. I don't know what they will do."

Continued on back page, col 1

Tomorrow

Thriving Christopher Walker reports on Israel's emergence from diplomatic isolation. Arriving On the Fashion page. Georgina Howell reacts to the shock of the new.



Depriving The second part of a Spectrum series investigates the horrors of the monkey business.

Driving Paul Jennings on the plight of the Class 3 car owner.

Striving The continuing battle for the county cricket championship.

Israel cuts spending by £467m

After a meeting lasting nearly 10 hours in Jerusalem, the Israeli Cabinet announced it would reduce government spending by 40,000 shekels (£467m). The Ministry of Finance had requested budget cuts of 55,000 shekels to help check the widening trade gap and national debt.

Pakistan protest

The Pakistan Cabinet, which met for nine hours yesterday, warned demonstrators against martial law that they face severe punishment. Meanwhile, protesters wined with a march by several hundred medical students in Jamshoro.

Murder charge

Three men were charged last night with the murder of Mr Peter Clarke, a security guard at Belize Park Underground station in north-east London on Friday. They will appear before Highbury magistrates today.

Dearer gas call

The British Gas Corporation is still not charging enough to put prices on a rational economic basis despite sharp increases over the past four years.

Quadrathon win

Richard Crane, who ran 2,100 miles along the Himalayas less than two months ago, won the first Quadrathon, a 159-mile race of swimming, walking, cycling, and running.

Unesco fight

Eight Western countries, headed by the US and Britain, are taking issue with the other 152 members of Unesco, nearly two-thirds of whose budget they provide.

Britain's gold

Rachel Bayliss, of Britain, won the individual gold medal at the European three-day event championships, ahead of another Briton, Lucinda Green, who took the silver. Sweden won the team event.

Health fears

Most English health authorities fear that they will not have enough money to maintain services because of cuts announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Relay record

Britain's men's and women's athletics teams both finished fourth in the European Cup at Crystal Palace yesterday. The men's 4 x 400 metres relay quad provided a new record.

Saudi murderer waits 17 years for execution

Jiddah (AFP) - A Saudi man has been beheaded for a murder he committed 17 years ago. The delay was because the sons of the murdered man were too young to decide whether the death sentence should be applied.

Table with 3 columns: Home News, Overseas, and other categories with page numbers.

Police use picture in sex hunt

Police held a publicity exercise last night along the route taken by the Brighton boy aged six when he was abducted and sexually assaulted by three men a week ago.

The reward for information leading to the arrest of his attackers rose to £55,000, with a £20,000 donation yesterday from an anonymous London businessman.

More than 40 volunteer officers and three mobile vans, linked by radio to Brighton police headquarters, took part in the exercise from 6pm to midnight.

Officers with photographs of the boy appealed for witnesses near his home where he was abducted, at possible sites of the attack, and at Newhaven where he was abandoned.

At St Joseph's Catholic Church, in Wellington Road, Brighton, Father Ian Byrnes prayed for the boy and for all victims of violence. He said the attack was scandalous, but that it was encouraging that people were helping the family with money.

He urged the congregation not to become followers of excitement and drama, but to read the accounts of the attack only for the facts.

"There has been great publicity, but I do not want to be tempted to judge any individual. I am not saying these men should not be brought to justice, but they must face the justice of Christ with the help of his family on earth."

French warplanes fly into Ndjamena

Ndjamena (Reuters) - Ten French warplanes arrived in Chad yesterday to provide cover for more than 1,000 French paratroops backing the government of President Hissene Habré.

A Reuters correspondent saw six Jaguar strike aircraft and two Mirage fighters on the ground at Ndjamena airport and two other Mirages taking off. It was not known where they were going.

A French military spokesman earlier confirmed the arrival of four Jaguars, saying they were in Chad to protect French troops, many of them stationed on the front line facing the Libyan-backed rebels of the former president, Mr Goukouni Quédou.

The Jaguars swept in low formation over the Chadian capital, over the Chari River, as people were leaving church. There was a cry of "hurrah, hurrah, at last", as the aircraft made several passes over the city.

The French spokesman said the four Jaguars "could intervene if French troops are threatened", but declined to say how long they would remain.

The troops are at either end of an east-west defence line set up after the loss of most of northern Chad to the rebels. The troops are officially described as instructors for Mr Habré's army, but their commander said they would defend themselves if attacked.

The arrival of the aircraft seemed to indicate an important escalation of the French presence, which has been growing since the fall of the northern oasis town of Faya-Largeau to the rebels on August 10.

The arrival of the Jaguars was preceded on Saturday by that of a French CK135 tanker capable of refuelling aircraft in flight.

The Jaguars arrived from the Central African Republic. "There is no question of their moving for the moment," a French military source said.

PARIS: President Mitterrand is to explain to the nation this week the reasons for France's deserting involvement in Chad (Roger Beardwood writes). In an interview likely to be broadcast on Wednesday, he will emphasize that French troops are there to strengthen his bargaining position with Mr Goukouni and his backers, Colonel Gaddafi.

In another development, the French Defence Ministry denied over the weekend a report in *The Times* that a French soldier, possibly from the Foreign Legion, was killed by a landmine last week in Chad. A spokesman said the report was unfounded, but refused to say whether any casualties had been returned to France from the French peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

The *Times* reported that the Chad death was officially labelled as the accidental death on August 14 of a French soldier in Beirut. The French command in Beirut has reported such a death, said to have happened when a hand grenade carried by a soldier exploded accidentally.

Art 'fakes' inquiry by MCC

The Marylebone Cricket Club is to hold an inquiry into allegations that a large number of the paintings that adorn the Long Room and Memorial Gallery at Lord's are fakes.

Sixteen of the 38 paintings on show in the gallery, which has a 75p admission fee to the public, are fakes, with 14 according to the *Mail on Sunday*, having been forged by the same hand.

Mr E W "Jim" Swanton, the former cricket commentator and chairman of the arts and library committee, said: "The matter will be pursued with the greatest rigour, but the idea that the MCC art collection is a fraud is nonsense."

He said that the collection consisted of works donated to, or bought by, the club since Sir Spencer Ponsbury-Fane, a former treasurer, had begun collecting pictures in 1864. As he understood it, serious doubts had been raised only about paintings given by Sir Jeremiah Colman, the husband magnate.

Mr Stephen Green, the Lord's curator, was on holiday yesterday, but his predecessor, Miss Diana Rait-Kerr, is reported to have said that she knew that many of the paintings were fake.

MCC officials are understood to have been aware that a number of the paintings in the Colman collection had been overpainted. Few extravagant claims have been made for the collection, which includes many admitted copies, but it is nonetheless the most comprehensive collection of cricketing memorabilia in the world.

The main figure behind the allegations is Mr Robin Simon, head of the Institute of European Studies on London, and joint author of a new book on cricket art.

Among the most famous pictures which he describes as fake is "Cricket at the Artillery Ground, 1743", attributed to Francis Hayman. Mr Simon says the painting could not be by Hayman, and could not even have been painted in the eighteenth century.

He says that the majority of the fake paintings in the Colman collection were forged by the same person.

Meacher says Labour would not impose unilateralism

Mr Michael Meacher, the left-wing contender for Labour's deputy leadership, said last night that there would be no question of a Labour government imposing a policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament against the wishes of the British public.

"Security is such a fundamental issue that any political party which was not supported and could not be trusted would not win an election," he said.

Mr Meacher, a long-standing unilateralist, said that the party should spend the next three or four years campaigning for a non-nuclear defence policy which included a number of crucial and interlinked components.

He decried the continued emphasis on Polaris, saying: "There is more to a non-nuclear defence policy than saying 'No to cruise, no to Trident, no to American bases, and no to Polaris'."

Labour's campaign would also need to include a reversal of Nato policy on the first use of nuclear weapons; the extension of disarmament talks to take in battlefield nuclear weapons; the creation of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe; support for a nuclear freeze; an extension of the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty; a halt to the nuclear space race; and greater clarification of the dangers posed by the multiplicity of a nuclear weaponry held by sea, air and land-based forces.

When pressed about the possibility of a unilateral renunciation of Polaris, Mr Meacher said: "There is no question that a Labour government should ram down the throats of the people defence policy which people disagreed with."

Mr Meacher, who is emerging as the main challenger to Mr Roy Hattersley as the deputy to Mr Foot's likely successor, Mr Neil Kinnock, said that his views were complementary to the spirit of conference resolutions on non-nuclear defence policy.

Anti-Walesa campaign stepped up

Warsaw (Reuters) - A Polish Government barrage of mockery and insults against Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity free trade union, reached a new high point this weekend as the union's third birthday approached.

The campaign to discredit Mr Walesa was stepped up as the threat of a possible new confrontation open between the Government and Solidarity activists on the anniversary of the strikes which led to the union's creation.

A clandestine committee of shipyard workers has called for a nationwide go-slow starting on Tuesday if the Government has failed to start new talks with Mr Walesa today. The authorities have categorically ruled out such a meeting, linking Mr Walesa with suggestions that it should take place.

The authorities appear especially sensitive to Mr Walesa's potential for exciting fellow-workers and his support for Western trade sanctions. Kremlin message, page 6

Threat to baby in 6p mugging

Police were yesterday hunting four black youths who threatened to strangle an eight-week baby while they mugged a girl aged 12 who was looking after him.

The attack took place at the girl called Gina was going to a shop with the baby. Steven, aged 6, on Saturday night.

The youths approached them in Brixton, South London, 500 yards from their homes, and demanded cash and jewellery from the girl after snatching the baby from his pram. The girl, who was slapped in the face, handed over 6p and had a gold signet ring wrenched off her finger as one youth held Scott

and another held the baby by the neck, threatening to strangle him.

Scott wriggled free and ran home to his mother, Miss Barbara Summers, who alerted the police. But the youths, aged between 16 and 18 escaped. The children were unhurt, but severely shaken.

One of the youths, who is well built, was wearing a grey track-suit with black piping and black beret; another was wearing a blue top, black corduroy trousers and training shoes, and a third a black track-suit with green and red shoulders. They are believed to live in the Angel Town area of Brixton. Miss Barbara Summers, aged 32, said: "They must have been sick to do this to an eight-week-old baby. It is disgusting."

Det. Chief Supt. Ray Adams said: "To reinforce their demands, these men picked the baby out of the pram and threatened to strangle him. Gina believed they were going to do so."

Girl's face set alight A girl aged nine yesterday described how a gang of skinheads set her face alight with a flaming aerosol can. Victoria Mullarkey, of Talghat, Dublin, could not open her eyes for two days after the attack. Continued on back page, col 2

Harvest in early but yields are down

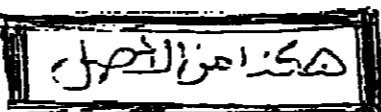
been exceptionally poor, especially in the traditional grazing areas of the West Country and Wales. Farmers who have been blithely burning large quantities of barley straw may have cause to regret it in a few months.

Last spring, it was in strong demand for animal feed, and a Cornubian correspondent who recently returned from his situation there is "desperate" and that the winter feed position will be very tight.

A farmer in Dorset claims to have seen no rain since June 5. His grass has burnt up and, with the ground like iron, there is no chance of reseedling. Another in Kent says that his fields became badly rutted by cows in the wet spring and that the hot sun has since baked the ruts like concrete. He needs the sun for harvesting, but badly wants rain for the cattle. In Lincolnshire, grass growth is reported to half its normal level, but rain in Derbyshire has improved matters, and a reader in Cumbria has enjoyed good hay and silage.

A Bedfordshire farmer complains that, as well as suffering excessive rain in the spring and drought during the summer, some crops have also been devastated by hail. Yields of oilseed rape are down to 17cwt an acre, half that of last year; beans are also poor and peas no better than average. An Essex man reports virtually no rain for two and a half months. Both he and a Northamptonshire colleague have managed about a ton of rape an acre, despite promise earlier in the year of an excellent crop. Growers of sugar beet do not share the optimism expressed by the British Sugar Corporation last week. A Suffolk

Advertisement for The Children's Society featuring a photo of a child and the text: 'We'll also help wipe away Susan's fears. The children who come to our homes have usually reached the depths of despair. So it can take months and often years of love and dedicated care to help them through their trauma. Unfortunately, it also takes increasingly large amounts of money. All at a time when cases like Susan's are becoming both more complicated and more frequent. We'd like to be able to help even more children, but it's a struggle just to keep our present homes open. So please send a donation to: Church of England Children's Society, Freepost, London SE11 4BR.'



Gas prices must rise to cover costs, independent report says

By Jonathan Davis

Despite its record profits, the British Gas Corporation is still not charging enough to put its gas prices on a rational economic basis, according to a government-commissioned report on the industry's efficiency, due to be published this week.

The wide-ranging investigation of the corporation's affairs by the accountancy firm of Deloitte, Haskins and Sells was commissioned last year by Mr Nigel Lawson, then Secretary of State for Energy, as one of a series of independent investigations of nationalized industry performance.

While the Government has accepted the principle of raising prices to cover marginal costs, ministers are also acutely aware of the widespread complaints of constituents and backbench MPs about the impact of sharply rising prices.

FA calls for tough crowd laws

From Our Correspondent Glasgow

This year's football season opened on Saturday with renewed calls by the Football Association for legislation to deal with the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1982, to help the police with crowd control.

Alcoholic doctor tells how he fought back

By a Staff Reporter

A general practitioner who appeared before the General Medical Council convicted of drunken driving and then recovered by joining a self-help group for doctor alcoholics has urged doctors to take a firm line with colleagues who drink too much.

"As a profession we are much too generally slow to get involved. We must accept that alcoholism is an illness, not a weakness of character, and urge colleagues to get treated as soon as we see signs of it," he said.

A man running out of challenges



First prize: Richard Crane being congratulated by Michelle Young, his girl friend, after winning the "Quadrathlon".

By David Powell

Richard Crane, aged 29, one of two brothers who less than two months ago completed a 2,100-mile run along the Himalayas, yesterday became the first winner of what was advertised as the world's toughest race.

The organizers described the "quadrathlon" as "the Everest of athletic events" and only 62 of the 87 competitors finished.

Seven dropped out after the initial swimming event, and six of those had to be treated in hospital for hypothermia. But Richard Crane described the swimming stage as "really boring".

On his way out of Brighton his support crew fed him with one of his favourite dishes, fish and chips from a local restaurant, but later, as digestion became difficult, he turned to a diet of orange water and jam bottles.

Afterwards, as he celebrated with his girl friend, Michelle Young, aged 23, from Brighton, he said the "quadrathlon" was harder than anything he had done before.

He took the lead in the 150th mile, passing Steven Upton, a strong marathon runner who was expected to win when he began the final stage comfortably ahead.

But a hamstring injury reduced Upton to a walk. Upton, aged 28, from Bicham, Kent, came second and Edmund Shillabeer, aged 43, a former international walker from Plymouth, was third.

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Informer's mother to plead for his wife

By Richard Ford

Mrs Eileen Hill, mother of the Irish National Liberation Army informer, Henry Kirkpatrick, is expected to meet him in jail today to persuade him to retract his evidence and save the life of his wife.

His step-father, Mr Richard Hill, freed from being held by INLA last week, confirmed that Kirkpatrick had asked to meet his mother during a visit by a member of the family. The family was awaiting permission from the prison authorities for Kirkpatrick's mother to enter the Crumlin Road jail, where he is being held.

An INLA gang which has been holding Mrs Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, aged 24, has threatened to kill her soon unless Kirkpatrick withdraws statements implicating 18 people in terrorist crimes.

Only days before Mr Hill, and his half sister, Diane, were released after being held hostage by INLA, Kirkpatrick told his mother that he believed the terror gang's kidnapping was "a bluff". But it was reported that he had thought about reconsidering his position if the terrorists released Diane and showed their "good faith".

Mrs Hill has made several appeals to terrorists urging them to release the informer's wife. She has been held since the beginning of June after being abducted by hooded men from her parents' home in west Belfast.

"I wish to God they would show her the same compassion and let her go too. Please, maybe he would see sense if they would let her go. Maybe he feels cornered and if they would only let her go, he may see sense then," Mrs Hill says.

Kirkpatrick saw a relative on Saturday in a visit arranged before the abducted pair were released from a house in Co Donegal last week.

However, Kirkpatrick is in an unenviable position. Failure to withdraw his statements could result in the death of the woman who had married only four months before his arrest. But if he does retract he faces a lifetime in prison because he has been given five life sentences after admitting murdering three members of the security forces.

He was also given 992 years concurrent in jail for 72 other terrorist offences, including eight attempted murders, six conspiracies to murder and membership of the INLA.

Youth dies riding on train roof

A youth was killed yesterday as he rode on top of a speeding train in what the police believe was an attempt to copy a similar exploit by a man who appeared in court last Friday.

The police are working on a theory that Simon Cops, aged 19, of Southsea, Hampshire read about Christopher Densham's 70mph "stunt" and decided to ride on a train roof too. Mr Densham, from the West Country was fined £100 when he appeared in court and his case was fully reported in Saturday's national newspapers.

Mr Cops was seen riding on the roof of the Fareham to Portsmouth train shortly before midnight on Saturday. His mutilated body was found later near a disused steel footbridge near Fratton Station, Portsmouth.

The police appealed for any passenger on the 21.53 Reading to Portsmouth Harbour train who knew that Mr Cops was on the roof to come forward.

Acid stream

Firemen unintentionally created a stream of sulphuric acid at Brocklesbury, Humber-side, when they used water to tackle a blaze on a lorry carrying hydro-xyamine sulphate on Saturday. About fifty tons of soda ash was used to neutralize the acid yesterday.

Gantry escape

Police constable Graham Swain was knocked from his motor cycle and suffered minor injuries while escorting a low loader carrying a crane which hit and brought down a steel gantry over the A33 Winchester by-pass.

Murder charge

A youth aged 16 will appear before Sevenoaks Youth Court, Kent, today charged with murdering James Simmons, aged 18, of Sutton, near Maidstone, who was stabbed in a car park in Sevenoaks on Friday night.

Shooting search

A gang who fired at three brothers in the East of Warwick public house in Golborne Road, Notting Hill, west London, on Friday night are being hunted by the police. Three men, one a by-stander were injured.

Sex attack child

The police were yesterday seeking a man who sexually assaulted a girl aged 5 while her father was having a drink in a public house. The attack happened in St Anne's, Nottingham.

Edinburgh Festival under way

The thirty-seventh International Edinburgh Festival opened yesterday with the traditional service at St Giles' Cathedral, an 18-foot procession through the city, and proclamations of confidence.

The festival will offer at least one symphony and one chamber music performance a day for the three weeks. There will be 10 operas, 14 dance performances, and 12 exhibitions.

It is expected that more than 140,000 tickets will be sold. Already the box office has made £200,000 and is well on the way to the break-even figure of £700,000.

This festival will be the last for Mr John Drummond, the director, who has held the post for five years. He is known to be angry over the lack of commitment to the festival by Edinburgh's city fathers.

British Rail is seeking a technology chief

The management of British Rail is looking for a technical expert to rationalize the corporation's use of computers, telecommunications, and microelectronic equipment (a Staff Reporter writes).

The senior manager to be called the Director of Information Technology, will be responsible for coordinating the policies to be adopted by British Rail as it becomes more automated and relies on rapid and accurate communication between remote points in the rail network.

The new appointment, disclosed in the newsletter for management One Line, emphasizes the corporation's intention to modernize its management and encourage the selection of managers who can bring that about.

US hotels invest in comfort

By David Hewson

The United States hotel invasion of Britain - complete with weekends in Cropton, Jacuzzis, and complimentary welcome cocktails - is under way.

Three United States chains, Holiday Inn, Sheraton, and Ramada, are in the vanguard of multi-million pound expansion programmes that will send the king-size bed and the minibar into parts of Britain where first class room service normally means a cheese sandwich and light ale from the night porter.

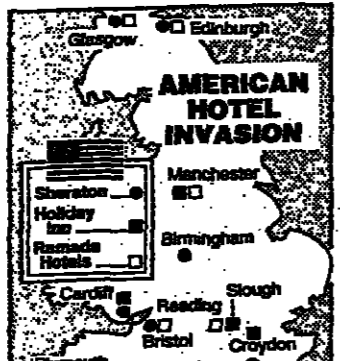
Following behind are other foreign groups, notably Marriott which recently paid about £14m to buy the Europa Hotel in Mayfair from Grand Metropolitan. All are determined to bring provincial Britain out of what one US hotelier described as the "Dark Ages".

The new hotels are likely to be in less than glamorous locations. Holiday Inn, the biggest US group in Britain with 17 hotels, admits that Cropton is not the most obvious place to spend £9m on a hotel.

Mr Spig Berrington, managing director of Holiday Inn's European business, said: "We thought it was not a very exciting place until we looked more closely at it. Then we saw the number of insurance companies and computer companies near by, the multinational, and the building boom, and we changed our minds".

When the Cropton property is not full of businessmen, Holiday Inn hope to fill it with families on weekend breaks. For £51 a night for two adults, the "national treasure" weekend will give people the chance to see the Surrey countryside, receive a £1 discount on a meal at a local department store, a drink in the evening entertainment at the Fairfield Hall.

Every room that Holiday Inn builds in Britain - nearly 550 over the next six years - will cost £40,000 to build to four-star standard. Sheraton, which plans to open eight hotels by 1989, is spending £50,000 a room, an investment on present estimates of about £80m.



Hotels planned or under construction.

for Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and India, said: "We have a very aggressive worldwide development programme and Britain is one of the areas that holds the most in terms of potential opportunities for us. There has not been a lot of five-star development here since before the war. We have a good deal of long-term confidence here."

"You may be able to find the equivalent standard of hotel in London, New York, or Paris, but once you step out of London there is very little in the way of the luxury hotels."

Ramada will open its first purpose-built hotel in Reading on September 1 and has won the management contract for the Gloucester in London. The company intends to develop 10 new properties in the next decade, none of which is likely to cost less than £2m.

Most of the planned hotels will be joint ventures with British capital. In some cities where development grants have been paid for part of the construction costs.

The traditional cheap British hotel or boarding house will suffer most from the developments, according to hotel industry analysts.

Since the Americans first dipped into the British market, mainly through Holiday Inn which opened its first property in Leicester 11 years ago, there has been a radical change in businessmen's attitudes. Few are now prepared to put up with the personal privations of boarding houses.

All of its properties will be five-star and limited to about 250 rooms because the company believes that Britain has a serious shortage of luxury hotels outside London.

Mr Dennis Maguire, the company's senior vice-president



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Health Service and the cuts: 1

Patient care and facilities certain to suffer, embattled regions say

Spending cuts in the National Health Service have imposed severe constraints on health authorities in England and the Government's recently disclosed plans have been described in the British Medical Association's newspaper as "a blueprint for private medicine". Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent, examines Government policy implications.

England's health authorities are now engaged on a struggle to find ways of meeting three new instructions affecting their budgets and staff, which conflict with previous guidance issued by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Instead of working on the assumption that on average, they would be allowed 1.2 per cent growth this year provided they could meet 0.5 per cent of themselves through "efficiency savings", health authorities now have to find cuts in their revenue and capital budgets, and cut staff by 1 per cent this year.

Most health authorities now fear that they are not going to have enough money to maintain existing services. The cash cuts amount to an average 1 per cent on budgets this year; the capital cuts to 2 per cent, and the manpower targets are widely regarded as unfair since they reduce total staff by March 31, 1984 on a baseline date of March 31, 1983 when there was an unusual number of unfilled vacancies due to health service reorganisation.

The new cash and capital limits are a direct result of the public spending cuts announced by the Chancellor on July 7, one week after the DHSS had announced long term plans for the next decade, which allowed an extra 0.5 per cent a year on average. Those plans are described this month as a "Government blueprint for private medicine" by the British Medical Association's News Review.

It argues that 0.5 per cent will not be enough to meet the costs of growing numbers of elderly people and advances in medical technology, which the Government accepts requires an extra 0.7 per cent a year more than the rate of inflation. Given that the Government is also insisting that "priority care" groups - the mentally ill, mentally handicapped and elderly - must be protected, that must mean that the acute sector would bear the brunt.

Because the younger, earning public primarily use the acute sector, the News Review argued that there would be a natural drift towards the private sector as they found themselves facing longer and longer waiting lists for non-urgent conditions such as hernias, varicose veins, lumbar problems and so on.

It is a view echoed by some health authorities as they attempt to find ways of meeting the new instructions on revenue, capital and manpower.

The timings of the various DHSS initiatives have caused almost as much pain as their implications for the health authorities are now treating with scepticism the Prime Minister's statement during the election campaign that the service "is safe in our hands".

The budget cuts were imposed four months into the financial year, when most authorities were not due to meet again until September and when key staff were about to take holidays. The manpower targets, which could mean more than 8,000 jobs going by next March, were released after Parliament had risen. The targets are subject to revision in mid-September, but most health authorities fear that the revision will be upwards instead of down.

The 14 English regions, which are responsible for distributing budgets to the districts, have responded in different ways. Three, East Anglia, North-west Thames and Wessex, have agreed to meet half the revenue cut themselves, mainly because they recognize the strain that would be caused otherwise for their districts which are well into the financial year. One, Oxford, has decided to meet three-quarters of the cash cut from its own resources, mainly by delaying capital projects, leaving the districts to find 0.25 per cent themselves.

The rest have passed the cash cuts directly to the districts, in some mitigating the effects by transfers from capital to revenue accounts, by releasing reserves or by bringing forward underspendings from last year. Few believe that it will be possible to implement the cuts without affecting patient care.

Oxfordshire district has to cut £76,000 this year, 0.25 per cent of its budget, and intends to meet it by cutting back on buying crockery and office equipment, by reducing domestic cleaning, and by holding staff vacancies open as they arise.

Capital programmes are the responsibility of the regions, and they are responding by delaying planned projects, from opening of major hospitals to the purchase of bed-pan washing equipment. The Northern Region is holding back on tenders for six current building contracts until the end of September, including a mental handicap unit and a mental illness hospital. North-west Thames is putting off improvements to seven mental illness hospitals. Oxford is delaying the opening of the new Milton Keynes Hospital to save £1m, but that will delay the relief anticipated at the Stoke Mandeville Hospital which will have to continue coping with some of its patients for longer.

The delay in opening Milton Keynes Hospital will also complicate the search for manpower cuts.

The manpower targets are, in any case, misleading because many posts were vacant on the baseline date. Two regions appear to benefit under the targets by being allowed to employ more staff by the end of March next year, but both had planned even bigger increases under growth allocations previously allowed by the Government. East Anglia's apparent increase of 198 jobs amounts to a cut of 463 under previous plans, while Trent is to be allowed an extra 110, which is actually 986 less than originally planned.

Inconsistencies in the Government's overall approach has already been pointed out in a private report prepared by the DHSS-appointed management advisory service (MAS) to the Oxford and South-western regional health authorities.

Table with 5 columns: Region, % Revenue cut, % Capital cut, % Manpower cut, % Total cut. Rows include Northern, Yorkshire, Trent, East Anglia, N.W. Thames, N.E. Thames, S.E. Thames, S.W. Thames, Wessex, Oxford, W. Western, Mid. Western, Mersey, N. Western, and Totals.



Stunned silence: Supporters of Mr Aquino, who had prepared a big welcome at Manila airport, after hearing of his death.

Aquino knew he might be returning to his death

By Our Foreign Staff Mr Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader assassinated in Manila yesterday, returned to the Philippines fully aware that he might be killed, according to a statement he had prepared for publication.



Mr Aquino: Chose to return openly.

Former Senator Ernesto Maceda confirmed that as late as last week Mr Aquino, who had been living in self-imposed exile in the United States, was still considering a surreptitious return to his homeland. But Mr Maceda, who was Mr Aquino's chief aide during his American exile, said that he was aware of all the preparations being made for his arrival, so he preferred an open return to avoid disappointing his supporters.

East block 4 expelled by Belgium

Brussels (Reuter) - Belgium has expelled one Soviet and two Romanian diplomats after the arrest of a Soviet block specialist in the Belgian Foreign Ministry who admitted to selling them confidential documents, a senior Belgian official said yesterday.

Israelis bombed own forces in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Beirut Details of a bravery award to an Israeli army officer involved in last year's invasion of Lebanon have provided the first evidence of how, in an incident still described as a military secret by the authorities in Tel Aviv, Israeli aircraft mistakenly bombed one of their own tank units in the early stages of the war, wounding many Israeli soldiers.

Salvadorean rebels to meet Stone

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington Left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador have arranged to hold talks with Mr Richard Stone, president Reagan's special envoy, during the next few days. They have also agreed to meet the Salvadorean Government's national peace commission.

PLO denies Fatah claim on shooting

Athens (Reuter) - The Palestine Liberation Organization yesterday dismissed as ridiculous a claim by a faction of the Fatah guerrilla group that it was responsible for the killing of a prominent PLO official here.

Equity to reconsider ban on Indian in British film

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent The actors' union, Equity, is to reconsider tomorrow its controversial decision to oppose the casting of an Indian actor in a leading role in a film of E M Forster's novel A Passage to India, which is to be shot in the next few months by the director, David Lean.

Ban sought on fire risk cable

People are being put at risk because PVC-covered electrical cables, with high smoke and fume emission, are still being installed in public buildings, according to a leading consultant engineer.

Bogus leaflets disrupt protest rally

Thousands of bogus pamphlets were distributed in centres throughout South Africa this weekend before a rally in Cape Town to coordinate opposition to the Government's constitutional reform plans, called the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Top traffic cop

Moscow (Reuter) - The head of the Soviet Union's traffic police, Mr Valery Lukanov, has been replaced days after the Interior Minister, Mr Vitaly Fedorchuk, announced a shake-up in the police force. Television viewers learnt this on Saturday when his former deputy, Mr Viktor Piskaryov, appearing in his new role as chief, warned motorists of tighter road laws ahead.

Sun brings bumper harvest

Continued from page 1 farmer says that, where irrigation is not available, plants are flagging by midday in the hot sun.

Nigerians tire of voting

Lagos (AFP, Reuter) - A very low turnout was reported in the elections in Nigeria on Saturday, the third in a series of polls in the country this month.

With the wind

Hongkong - A rare and honoured Chinese resident of Hongkong Zoo, a red crowned crane, took advantage of a fierce storm at the weekend and returned to his homeland leaving his female partner behind. Both birds were gifts from Peking Zoo two months ago.

Arrested again

Dar Es Salaam (AFP) - Tanzania's former Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Mr Edward Burungu, has been re-arrested for alleged involvement in economic sabotage, barely a month after he was released on President Nyerere's orders.

Table with 5 columns: Division, W, O, P, S, G. Rows include Division 1, Division 2, Division 3, and Division 4, with various counties listed under each.

Birthdays: Dr Bruno Pontecorvo, 70 today, the Italian-born nuclear physicist who defected to the Soviet Union in 1950, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for his work in developing physical sciences, Tass said.

Members of the parliamentary opposition plan to seek answers in the House of Assembly this week about whether any state organization was involved in distribution of the pamphlets, which appeared to have been professionally produced.

The prospects of breaking the stalemate over the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia) appeared dim in South Africa yesterday as Senator Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, headed for Cape Town for talks with government leaders.



Power struggle at Unesco

West holds out against giving cash to radical programmes

From Roger Beardwood, Paris
An international battle over money, power and influence is being fought at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco).



Water work: Preliminary studies under way in a Cairo street for the £1.500m sewerage project, which is optimistically scheduled for completion in 1987.

Crumbling Cairo: Part 1

Drains fail to take the strain

In the first of two articles on the urban problems facing one of the world's oldest and largest cities, ROBERT HOLLOWAY, Our Cairo Correspondent reports on the efforts to improve the sewerage system.

"If I were ruler of Egypt," Napoleon Bonaparte is reputed to have bragged, "not one drop of the Nile would flow into the sea."

Built before the Second World War, when the city contained fewer than two million people, the sewers are hopelessly inadequate for a population which is both six times as large and better housed.

Last winter, when a breakdown deprived a million inhabitants of the middle-class suburbs of Mohandessin and Giza of water and in some cases electricity for 10 days, the World Health Organization threatened to categorise Cairo an insalubrious zone and President Mubarak appeared under television arc lights in the fetid streets to declare an emergency.

The Government had in fact already appointed Ambric, an Anglo-American consortium, consultants for a £1,500m waste water project, unprecedented in the Third World, but 18 months after the first funding agreement was in-

tialled, not a spade had been turned.

This month the official gazette finally published details of the £100m loan, arranged by Midland Bank, the last step in a process of ratification which involves every level of the bureaucracy including the head of state himself.

Ratification means that four preliminary contracts, each worth between £17m and £35m, are likely soon to be awarded to some of the 13 British companies competing for work on the east bank of the Nile: one is for a pumping station in the

A bone of contention is that the Americans, whose views on economic responsibility frequently fall upon deaf ears in Egypt, insist that part of the cost of improving the sewerage network be met from rates: the Egyptians, mindful of the riots provoked in 1977 by the temporary lifting of food subsidies, refuse.

No design exists for work on the west bank, and while the whole project is not yet behind schedule, there is little chance that it will be finished on time in 1987.

Once work begins, there should be few problems: the subsoil is easy to work and new tunnels will be dug at depths of at least 50 feet where no gas or electricity mains exist.

Even if the project is completed, it will merely divert, not solve, one big problem. An open drain carries more than half a million cubic metres of untreated sewage daily from the eastern districts of Cairo 90 miles through the Nile delta to Lake Manzala. While one species of fish, tilapia, is said to thrive on the effluent, the conduit will be unable to cope with the tripling of the flow predicted in the year 2000.

Despite a legal prohibition, sewage from the west bank is now being poured into the river, only six miles downstream from the city limits.

Engineers maintain that after treatment, the waste water could irrigate 100,000 acres of desert. Cairo is, however, surrounded by hills and the cost of installing extra pumps to move the sewage beyond them is considered prohibitive.

Tomorrow: The new metro.

Seventeen die in collapsing houses

Seventeen people were killed and 16 injured when three houses collapsed in Cairo on Saturday. Rescue teams were searching for more bodies and survivors believed to be buried in the rubble.

Officials said that two of the houses were brought down by the weight of debris that fell on them when an adjoining multi-storey building gave way. House collapses in Cairo have claimed more than 100 lives since January.

The future of the American-funded west bank remains doubtful, although Mr Atalla, Safwat, the chairman of Cairo's water authority, says he is confident that the US will provide the \$1,200m (£800m) "promised" when Mr Mubarak visited Washington in February.

But the biggest controversy is over Unesco's radical programmes. The United States is particularly unhappy over one entitled: "Cooperation with the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity."

Mrs Gerard told the executive board: "I believe that this is an entirely inappropriate endeavour for Unesco. The United Nations charter is based upon a peaceful resolution of disputes and Unesco should not in any way support armed struggle."

All the Western countries are highly critical of Unesco's efforts to influence the press and broadcasting. A programme on "Studies and research on prejudice, intolerance and racism" will include research into the role of the press, the cinema and publishing. Cost of the programme in 1984-85: \$411,200.

Until now, Unesco has been run by consensus. By forcing the budget to a vote, the dissident eight have broken that mould, and the feeling is that they may have also started to erode Mr M'Bow's power to impose the secretariat's will on the membership.

Unesco relations to breaking point was between Mr M'Bow and the deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations, Mr Gregory Newell. After hearing his complaints about some programmes and the proposed 1984-85 budget, Mr M'Bow is reported to have accused the US of having "a psychological imbalance" over Unesco.

Ankara veto infuriates party leader

Ankara (Reuters) - The banned leader of a new Turkish political party, in one of the most outspoken attacks on the regime since the 1980 coup, has accused the ruling generals of not intending to restore democracy as promised.

The outburst on Saturday was especially significant as it came from Mr Erdal Inonu, the son of one of Turkey's greatest political and military heroes, Ismet Inonu.

"It seems a return to sound democracy will not be realized at the announced date... it will be rather difficult to explain this to the nation, which has democracy at its heart," Mr Inonu said in a statement.

It was prompted by the virtual elimination from General elections set for November 6 of two front-running new political parties, the Social Democratic Party and the Rightwing Righteous Road party.

The ruling National Security Council on Friday vetoed 17 prospective founding members from the parties, leaving them no chance of achieving the required 30 approved founders before a registration deadline on Wednesday night.

Mr Inonu was the original Social Democratic leader until he was forced out in a previous round of vetoes.

Muslims get deterrent jail terms

From Dessa Trevisan Belgrade

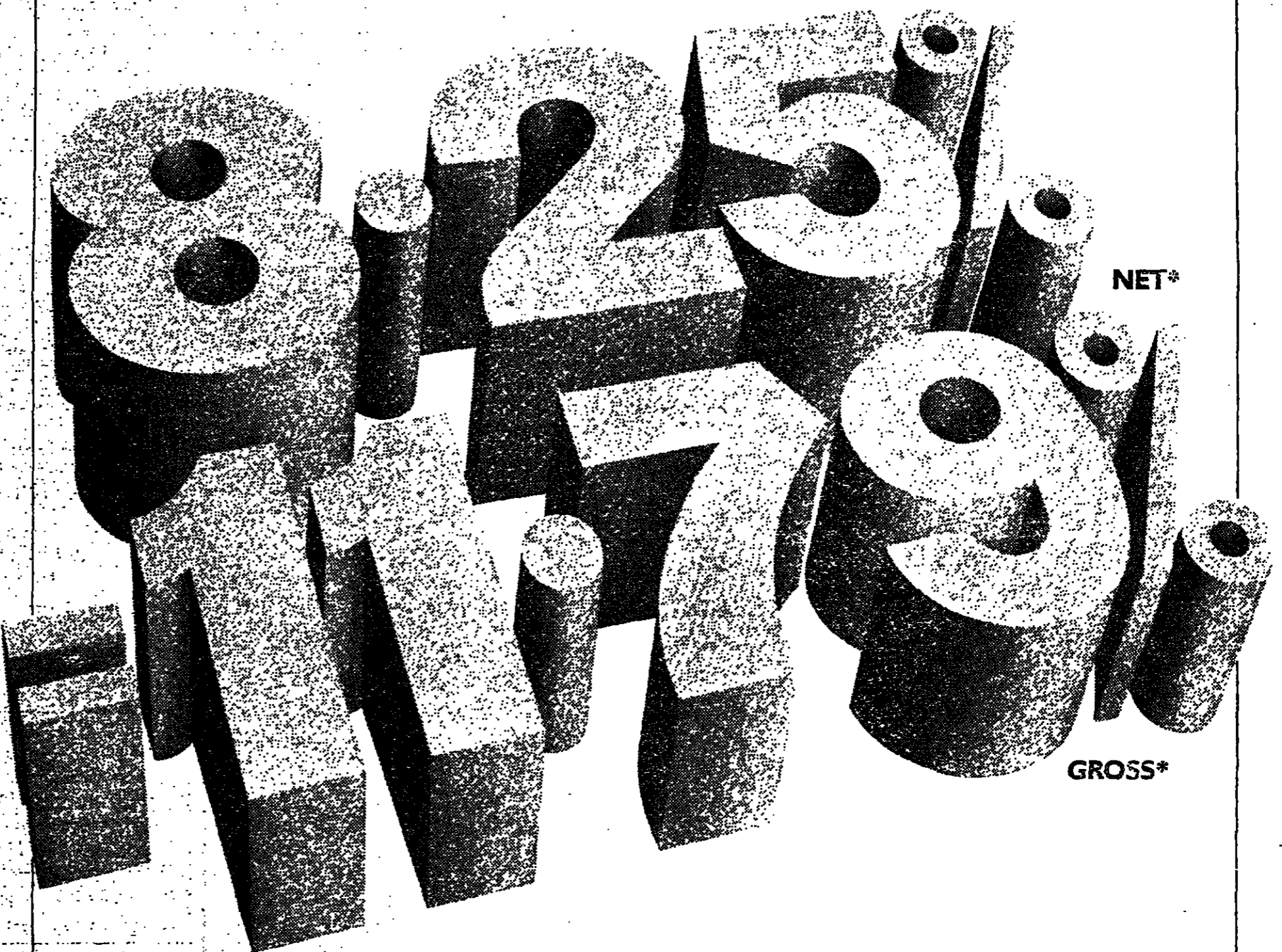
Heavy prison sentences ranging from five to 15 years, have been passed on 13 Muslim fundamentalists accused of spreading religious intolerance and attempting to create an Islamic state. The trial lasted four weeks and is regarded as the longest of its kind in recent Yugoslav history.

The principal defendant, Mr Alia Izehtgovic, a retired lawyer and author of the Islamic Declaration, which provided the basis for a 150-page indictment, was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. The longest sentence, 15 years, was imposed on Mr Salih Behman.

A young man, Mr Hasan Cengic, who taught at Sarajevo Islamic theological faculty and is regarded as the spiritual leader of the young fundamentalists, received 10 years.

A woman, who was said to have kept one of the incriminating documents as a favour to relatives received a six-month sentence; she was the only one to be released pending appeal. The severity of the sentences was clearly intended as a deterrent. The Yugoslav authorities have gone out of their way to point out that the Muslims were not on trial for their religious beliefs, but for misusing religion.

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Kremlin shows its unease over Eastern Europe with three-pronged attack

In a display of unease over its ability to control Eastern Europe the Kremlin has made unusually direct attacks on the Pope and Polish Catholic Church, and has accused the West of trying to revive political opposition in Czechoslovakia.

Mr Leonid Zamyatin, a senior Soviet official, said on television over the weekend that the Catholic Church in Poland had "to some extent supported counter-revolutionary forces" who wished to overthrow the communist system - a reference to Solidarity, the banned trade union organization.

He said the church had evolved its own traditions and had played a role in Polish national life since time immemorial. Regrettably, however, some clergymen had failed to adapt to "realities" and were still trying to undermine socialism in Poland.

Mr Zamyatin, who is head of the international information department at the Communist Party's Central Committee, was answering viewers' letters on the programme *Studio Nine*. He said he had just come back from Poland, where people were "sick and tired" of Solidarity. Yet only part of the clergy was cooperating with the Government.

From Richard Owen, Moscow

In a dispatch from Rome, Tass criticized the Pope for speaking of the persecution of religion in Eastern Europe during his pilgrimage to Lourdes. It said the Pope's remarks were "anti-communist stereotypes" and in line with the Vatican's "intensifying ideological confrontation with the socialist countries".

Both attacks came as Poland approached the third anniversary of the founding of Solidarity in the summer of 1980.

In a separate comment on the fifteenth anniversary of the "Prague Spring" *Pravda* said the Western press had misrepresented the "fraternal aid" given to Czechoslovakia by its Warsaw Pact allies during the 1968 crisis.

The Soviet Union maintains that it intervened at the request of Czechoslovak leaders to prevent "right-wing opportunists" from taking Czechoslovakia out of the "eastern block".

Pravda said Western Governments and press were conducting an anti-Czechoslovak campaign "designed to re-animate the political corpses of the bankrupt false heroes of the notorious Prague Spring".

● **WARSAW:** First steps were taken here towards setting up a new, pro-regime Writers' Association at a meeting yesterday of more than 80 Polish

writers, many of them party members or established figures (Reuters reports).

On Friday, Poland's Communist rulers dissolved the Polish Writer's Union claiming that it was a centre of anti-socialist activity, and thus removed the last legal outpost of opposition to General Jaruzelski's regime.

Mr Andrzej Braun, a leading figure of the dissolved union, said the liquidation of the 1,400-member organization was unjustified and that it planned to appeal against it. But he added that he doubted whether such a move would do any good.

● **PRAGUE:** A few extra police were on patrol in Wenceslas Square yesterday, but there were few outward signs that it was the fifteenth anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia (Reuters reports).

Over the last few days, the official Czechoslovak press has carried editorials praising the invasion as an act of international solidarity which defeated an attempt to tear the country from the Soviet block. Dissidents in Prague have addressed a letter to Parliament, renewing calls for the removal of Soviet troops stationed in Czechoslovakia since the invasion.

British concern at embassy arrest

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

A dispute is brewing between Britain and the Soviet Union over an incident on Friday in which Moscow police chased a man into the grounds of the British Embassy and beat him severely before dragging him out of the compound.

Witnesses said the man, who had driven through the embassy gates in a car with Soviet licence plates, was dragged to the ground after five

policemen had followed him into the embassy grounds and smashed his car window.

Two British diplomats who witnessed the scene tried to restrain the police and find out the man's motive, but the police beat and kicked him when he tried to speak.

It subsequently emerged that the car contained a home made explosive device, a 6 in silver-coloured bomb placed in a bag-

The case has none the less aroused concern since the Soviet police guards violated British diplomatic territory by entering the compound to assault and arrest the driver.

Diplomats said that since the police guards presumably had no warning of the incident, they clearly had been instructed to prevent Soviet citizens seeking asylum in western embassies at all costs.



Togetherness: Ken the lion and his keeper, Joe Bodemann, enjoying a dip in the lake at Bad Segeberg, West Germany.

Kohl strikes back at peaceniks

From Michael Bryant, Bonn

Dr Helmut Kohl's Government announced over the weekend that it is to launch a media campaign to explain its defence policies and counter the "disinformation" of the coming "hot autumn" of protests against Nato missiles.

The newspaper advertisements and information booklets are probably also meant to dispel the increasing general confusion at home and abroad about Bonn's stand on medium-range weapons and support of the American negotiating position.

The confusion was not helped by Bonn's half-hearted attempt to revive the "walk-in-the-woods" compromise at the Geneva arms talks, much to the annoyance of the Americans. It

has now been deepened by the sudden and controversial demand recently by Herr Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, for a dual key, giving Bonn partial control over the new American weapons.

Herr Strauss's call, jolting the political turp that settles over West Germany in the summer, was quickly denounced by the Ministry of Defence, which said it was not considering the question. But it started a fierce debate, "which many people suspect was the main aim of the ambitious and maverick Bavarian leader, on an issue that both Government and opposition would have preferred to leave well alone."

Until now the dual key has not been the issue it is in Britain because of the renunciation years ago by the Federal Republic of all nuclear weapons and the general consensus that Bonn should not have a finger on the nuclear trigger.

Some Social Democrats who oppose deployment but are now resigned to its inevitability have embraced the call for a dual key with enthusiasm, including Herr Karsten Voigt, the defence spokesman.

Others, such as Herr Horst Ehmke, who as anxious to ensure the American President does not take decisions in time of nuclear crisis without the consent of his allies, nevertheless think West Germany would be weakened politically rather than strengthened if it were given a real say and thus indirectly became a nuclear power.

First black ready for lift-off

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Two months after returning from its last mission, the spacecraft Challenger is being prepared for another lift-off next week from Cape Canaveral, the eighth shuttle flight.

On the last journey, Challenger's crew included Dr Sally Ride, America's first woman in space. On this mission, one of the crew of five will be the first black, Lieutenant Colonel Galen Binaford, aged 40, a US Air Force aerospace engineer and laser physicist.

He completed astronaut training in 1979. During Challenger's flight he will be one of three specialists performing a variety of duties, including launching a satellite.

Challenger has been serviced in record time. After landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California it was ferried to the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, on the back of a Boeing 747 on June 29.

Working around the clock, seven days a week, service crews have checked and prepared Challenger in 26 days, eight days faster than the previous record. Seventy-six test flights, damaged seven or eight, were replaced.

The shuttle will take off at 2.15 am local time next Tuesday. After five days in space it is scheduled to make the first shuttle landing in darkness, at Edwards Air Base.



Colonel Binaford: A variety of duties

2,000 'may have died in Sri Lanka'

From Robert Schull, Amsterdam

Considerably more people died during the recent violence in Sri Lanka than the 380 deaths the Government there has admitted to, according to an aid organization.

Dr Sjef Tennis, general secretary of Novib, the leading private development aid organization in the Netherlands, said between 1,000 and 2,000 people lost their lives. He returned to The Netherlands on Saturday.

He accused the Sri Lankan Government of serious human rights violations against the Tamil population and called on the Dutch Government to reconsider its development aid policy towards the country.

Sri Lanka receives about £22m a year in Dutch aid.

● **LONDON:** President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka has cancelled his state visit to Britain in October because of the disturbances. Buckingham Palace announced (the Press Association reports) Tamils in Britain had threatened to hold big demonstrations.

Mauritius poll calm after shots

Port Louis (AFP) - The electioneering in the Indian Ocean island's general election (which) a reported eve-of-poll attack on the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Harish Boodhoo, failed to cool the spirits of the more militant.

Two camps led by the Prime Minister, Mr Anesood Jugnauth, and by his former Finance Minister, Mr Paul Berauer, were fighting the second poll in 14 months. Mr Jugnauth, leading a socialist alliance, and Mr Berauer, the Mauritian Militant Movement.

Mr Berauer claimed that the shots, reported to have been fired at Mr Boodhoo were "a desperate last-minute manipulation".

Hurricane may cost \$1,600m

Houston (AFP) - Hurricane Alicia, which swept across southern Texas last week leaving 16 people dead and widespread destruction could turn out to be the most expensive hurricane on record in the United States.

An insurance group has put damage at between \$750m (£500m) and \$1,600m, while a computer analysis by Texas A and M University estimated that the hurricane had destroyed \$1,200m of property.

Out of exile

Santiago (Reuters) - The Chilean Government published the names of more than 1,000 exiles, including Senator Jaime Castillo, president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, who will be allowed to return home. It was the eighth list issued since President Pinochet authorized the gradual return of exiles last December.

Bangkok ban

Bangkok - Thailand has banned a meeting next week in Bangkok of Muslim religious teachers from 14 South-East Asia and Pacific countries, organized and financed by Libya. Muslim insurgents in southern Thailand have been trained and armed by Libya for many years, a senior official pointed out.

Drug king hit

Bangkok - Thai forces launched a new assault on strongholds in the north-west close to the Burmese border controlled by the notorious drug king, Khun Sa. Since the first assault three weeks ago his men have reestablished themselves on that territory, setting up a hospital.

Entry denied

Montevideo (Reuters) - Airport police sent back to Buenos Aires Señor Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Nobel Peace Prize winner who planned to visit three priests on hunger strike in Uruguay. Two Argentine politicians, a priest and another human rights activist were denied entry with him.

Queen rebuffed

Mbabane (Reuters) - Swaziland's Supreme State Council has invalidated a High Court application by ousted Queen Regent Dzelive to enforce her claim to the regency. She was replaced by Ntombi (royal wife) Ntombi in a palace coup 11 days ago.

The airliner that plunged 8,000ft

From Our Own Correspondent, New York

Safety investigators are trying to find out why a Boeing 767 airliner lost power in both engines and fell more than 8,000ft before the pilot could restart them and regain control.

The aircraft, with a full load of 197 passengers, was flying from Los Angeles to Denver, Colorado, when the engines failed over the Rocky Mountains.

Passengers were ordered to

put their heads in their laps, standard crash-landing procedure, as the United Airlines aircraft coasted down without power for about four minutes.

One of the passengers said there was no panic.

The pilot restarted the engines at about 14,000ft, the height of some of the Rocky Mountain peaks, when the aircraft was west of Denver.

First reports said the airliner

might have been disabled by lightning. But an official of the National Transportation Safety Board said: "Aircraft are hit by lightning quite often but they are built to take it without any damage. We do not know if it was lightning or not."

The airliner landed safely in Denver on Friday night. Investigators are talking with the crew and making an examination of the jet.

King Hassan appeals for Maghreb unity

From Geoffrey Morrison, Rabat

King Hassan of Morocco, in reiterating his readiness to hold a referendum to decide the future of the Western Sahara, has called for the building of a "Greater Maghreb" bringing together Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia.

The king was speaking on Saturday night on the thirtieth anniversary of the deposing of his father, Muhammad V, by the French, an event which led to an upsurge of nationalism and the country's subsequent independence.

He said: "We will not flee from the test of the referendum... and we are willing to organize this referendum and to facilitate the carrying through of the operation".

In June a summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) urged Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas, whom Morocco has fought for more than seven years for control of the territory, to hold talks to arrange a ceasefire. It said a self-determination referendum should be held under OAU supervision.

The Moroccan have always held out against direct talks with the Polisario.

Zia Cabinet meets as students join protest

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad

The campaign of protest against President Zia ul-Haq's six years of military rule entered its second week yesterday. Demonstrations and disturbances were reported throughout Pakistan, especially in the southern province of Sind where violence has, already claimed 15 lives.

Yesterday General Zia held a Cabinet meeting from the morning to the late afternoon at which the opposition movement was presented to have been discussed.

In Jamshoro, about 100 miles north of Karachi, several hundred medical students marched through the town and blocked a main road. Mob attacks on banks, police stations and other government buildings were reported from other towns.

The students, demanding an end to martial law, also called for the release of the opposition leaders arrested in anti-government protests earlier in the week and the withdrawal of troops now patrolling the streets of many Sind towns.

The protests are part of campaigns by the Movement for Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of eight outlawed parties opposed to martial law. The call for civil disobedience

evoked a response far greater than expected and troops were called out in six Sind towns.

The movement appears to be strong and spreading to other provinces. On Saturday Karachi, the country's largest city and the capital of Sind, witnessed its first clash between demonstrators and police who eventually used tear gas.

General Zia has been Pakistan's military ruler since July, 1977 when he overthrew the Government of the late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto amid large-scale riots and disturbances.

● **Strike call:** Sind was the home province of Mr Bhutto, who was later executed. Mr Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party is the dominant force in the MRD.

A ninth banned party, the left-wing Pakistan National Front, which is not part of MRD, joined the protest campaign last Friday. It has called for a general strike tomorrow in the south-western province of Baluchistan, which borders Iran and Afghanistan (Reuters reports).

The Baluchistan Government has already branded the strike as illegal and appealed to the population not to support it.

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THE ARTS

A great chance exists, by a transformation of Britain's oldest surviving theatre district, to provide the next century with an ideal London home for dance and musical as well as opera. Iain Mackintosh, theatre historian and design consultant, explains how it could be done

The golden triangle

Historic fabrics: the Lyceum (left), Covent Garden (below) and Drury Lane



The future of London theatre is once again being debated: not the show, the audiences or the recurring lack of either, but the fabric of the buildings themselves.

The refurbishment of the 1907 Playhouse, Charing Cross, the former BBC sound studios at the Embankment end of Northumberland Avenue, is to be financed through the addition of offices above.

Most London theatres were built when the city's building line was lower, as low as it thankfully still is in Shaftesbury Avenue or Charing Cross Road.

This triangle, if secured for the next century, could be the crowning glory of the GLC's greatest planning legacy to London: a revitalized Covent Garden conservation area connecting London's West End and the Strand via Waterloo Bridge to the arts centre on the South Bank.

The best publicized of the three is the Royal Opera House. Here the current problem is simply how the board is to gain approval for enough development at the Russell Street end of its site to pay for the expensive but necessary package, at the theatre end, of stage extension plus breathing space for the audience.

It was this hoped-for home for the Royal Ballet which blighted another vision. This was for a dance theatre for all London-based companies and for all dance visitors to London.

Drury Lane is at present in the private sector, but there are strong grounds for questioning its long-term economic viability as a commercial theatre. It carries on its back the expensive maintenance of a vast, Listed-Grade-One building, larger even in ground area than the already extended Royal Opera House.

Nowhere else in London can be found backstage areas large enough to allow for stage-size rehearsal studios, for storing scenery and for the production headquarters for a number of companies.

Wyatt in 1812 and which have survived, albeit dingily, to this day. Drury Lane could be as good a home for dance as Covent Garden is for opera.

However the withdrawal of Drury Lane from the commercial sector would only be acceptable and the triangle of Covent Garden theatres only complete if a house for popular musicals existed alongside the homes for opera and dance.

The theatre which survives is not Irving's Lyceum. All but the earlier portico (by Bealey in 1834, some three years after he added the colonnade to the flank of Drury Lane), and some external walls backstage, is the work of the architect Bertie Crewe in 1904.

What was a flamboyant variety house with excellent plasterwork is still evident despite a plastic ballroom conversion complete with scarlet, blue and gold decor conceived by

some demented Ruritanian sergeant-major. Save for the vandalism of the new dance floor replacing, rather than being laid over, stage and orchestra stalls, the damage is largely skin-deep and the auditorium still restorable.

Rescued to modern standards the Lyceum could hold 2,500. This is more than Covent Garden, the Coliseum, the Palladium or Drury Lane. With a view uninterrupted by any pillar Lyceum audiences would face a 42ft wide proscenium with up to 52ft of stage beyond, enough to present modern large-scale musicals, whether home-grown or imported from Broadway.

Thus the Lyceum stage is perfectly adequate for commercial runs of single spectacular shows while at the same time being inadequate for companies working in repertoire (there is no room on site at stage level for scenic storage or rehearsal). But ironically the Lyceum's shortcoming as a repertoire house is its commercial asset: this is a tightly planned building with no waste at either end. Once the large cost of reinstating a theatre dark for 44 years had been met the resulting building would be much cheaper to maintain for future generations of theatregoers than

PUBLISHING

Local authorities

The one thing you will not have time for at the first Edinburgh Book Fair, which started yesterday and runs breathlessly until September 3, is to read. The fair's colourful booths are thrust into the gardens of elegant Charlotte Square.

Simon Groom is described as being "of BBC's Blue Peter" but what he intends chatting about is not revealed in the leaflet of events which is sponsored (the leaflet, not the events) by W. H. Smith. The children's book fair, run in tandem, is sponsored by John Menzies, whose one hundred and fiftieth anniversary year this is.

There is a giant display of actual books, just in case you cannot find any in Edinburgh's bookshops, assuming you can find Edinburgh's bookshops. There are demonstrations of bookbinding, to show presumably how up-to-date the industry is, and - more bizarrely - of handloom weaving and cookey. But where would best-seller lists be without their cookery and dieting books - a case more of cooking the books?

You can learn how to make a pop-up book and, for all I know, John Updike, William Trevor, Alan Sillitoe, Anita Desai, David Lodge or Brian Aldis may tell you how to make a proper book. I wish particularly that I could be in the festival city on Friday at 3.00pm to witness "The inside and outside story" - leading publishers discuss how they select, edit, design and promote their books. Unsurprisingly, their identities are not revealed in the programme.

one wonders after three months or so how he or she managed to write books without it. No doubt the same was said when quill gave way to fountain pen, fountain to ballpoint, ballpoint to manual typewriter, manual to electric.

If the word-processor is making the mechanics of writing easier for authors, it is having the opposite effect on publishers' editors. In the past, an author would deliver his or her manuscript to the editor. The editor would read, and make marks on the typescript, which would be returned to the author for revision, whether major or minor.

Desmond Clarke, energetic and efficient director of the Book Marketing Council, seems addicted to promotions for "best" books. "The Best of British" and "Best of Young British Novelists" are to be followed, early next year, by "Best Novels of Our Time".

Beyond Orwell and Waugh, do any authors select themselves? Beckett should, but with one postwar exception, Anthony Powell's *A Clockwork Orange* and William Golding's *Lord of the Flies* would seem to be essential. Likewise, a couple from overseas: Patrick White and Nadine Gordimer; and an early V. S. Naipaul (*A House for Mr Biswas*). Plus, perhaps, Graham Greene; and Anthony Powell as thirteenth man? Far too few women (I hope Doris Lessing if not Rebecca West), and a surprising shortage of Americans: perhaps two from Saul Bellow, John Updike and Joseph Heller? A warning to the judges: if too many of the authors are deceased, Lord Snowdon may not be able to take the statutory group photograph.

British authors, and not only those happy few looking for means of reducing their surtax, are discovering the pleasures of the computer as word-processor. It may not convert them overnight into impeccable spellers but any author using

Concerts

NYO/Groves

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Let it never be said that our youth orchestras make things easy for themselves. After last Monday's Prom, when the European Community Youth Orchestra played Webern and Richard Strauss, on Friday it was the turn of the National Youth Orchestra. Under Sir Charles Groves's fatherly baton they chose to tackle a rare gem, Szymanowski's Second Violin Concerto, and, in line with the theme of the week, an English classic, Elgar's Second Symphony, neither of which is a work for novices.

The Szymanowski, in which the passionate, thoroughly Polish soloist was Wanda Wilkowska, was written in 1933, and represents the composer in his last major work, attempting to modify his earlier exotic style into something cleaner and perhaps more traditional. Its thematic content is concise, and the four conventional movements of a classical symphony are merged into one. However, this is no forward-looking piece of neo-classicism. The relationship between soloist and orchestra is just as it would be in a Romantic concerto, with the violin taking most of the responsibility while the orchestra fulfils an accompanimental role.

Yet what a fearsome role that is, and how handsomely the orchestra undertook it. There may have been a lack of bloom in the string sounds - perhaps because of the doubled wind section - but the young players' sensitivity and acuteness of response was immensely impressive. In the faster music ensemble was razor-sharp, while in the slow section the subtle colours of the static

orchestral background were captured exactly. However, the Elgar is perhaps a work best tackled by more mature players. It is, after all, a darkish piece, and in this reading it was noticeable that the most successful movement was the first, where, in its almost Mahlerian garishness elicited an unprecedented sharpness in response in the huge orchestra. Otherwise, the restlessness of the opening *allegro vivace e nobilitate* became wooden through overstretched notes and the *larghetto* lacked a little warmth, despite the first oboe's marvellous long solo.

But it seems churlish to complain when youngsters can achieve such miraculous standards. It was certainly cheering to see them relish Richard Strauss's *Festliches Præhodium*, not his most inspiring piece, but with its imposing organ solo and plethora of brass (on and off the platform) probably one of his loudest. Stephen Pettitt

The Sixteen/Christophers

Queen Elizabeth Hall

It was not said of Maurice Duruflé's *Requiem*, though it ought to have been, that "it sinks its incense". This peculiar French concoction is based on the plain-song of the traditional Requiem Mass but bears so close a resemblance to Fauré's treatment of the same texts that it sounds like someone trying to rewrite Fauré's setting without being able to think up any new tunes of their own. So, half the time metrized versions of the chant can be heard, over the sort of accompaniments that French

Television

All done for kicks

A minute's consultation with a biographical dictionary would provide as much information about Clive of India as Kenneth Griffith was able to convey in more than an hour and a half on Channel 4 on Saturday night, but it would not, of course, be as entertaining. Mr Griffith, playing everybody, always seems to start obtrusively but inevitably carries us with him. His technique of "radical story-telling" means, we have come to know, that he will circle his subjects, dodging and feinting before moving in sharply to deliver a most telling kick in the pants. It is amusing even when questionable and always skilfully accomplished.

He kicks outside the screen, too, at our myths and sacred cows, knowing that we will take a little masochism for our pleasure especially when it is delivered by such a clever, energetic little chap as himself. Historically speaking, he is a

Dance

Peña/Maya Festival Hall

Those who might wonder what Paco Peña, Mario Maya and their flamenco company are on about, in a programme which continues until Thursday, should not look to the printed programme for help. Seldom has 50 pence bought so little useful information as in this instance, the eight scrappy pages offering no means of identifying either musicians or dancers beyond the two principals and no description of any of the 11 items they perform. It is not much use that Paco Peña, in a sensitive note on the background of flamenco, should emphasize that "it is not simply a style of music; it is a complete way of life, unless we know something of what that life is

Dennis Hackett

comprehensive but it was certainly watchable. The Bank Manager's Wife (Central) last night was one of those plays that promise tension but produce tedium. It was the story of a woman apprehensive about her husband's retirement and the interruption this will cause to her conversations with her cat. These are many and varied, the favourite looking like a brain. This she eventually slices and feeds to her spouse in his dinner. The mesalin makes him see all kinds of colours, including red, which we know is particularly upsetting to bank managers. This puts him in hospital and leaves her free with her prickly friends. The play was adapted by Valerie Kershaw from her own novel and well acted by Richard Pearson and Avril Elgar. Bank managers with gardening wives may be off their feed for a week or two.

Clare Colvin

On the showing of his group's first play, by Jackie Starvelis, better material is needed if the project is not to die on its feet. The subject is the backstage bitchery of a tawdry show called "Knockers". Giles, a classical actor down on his luck, shares a dressing room with Max, a flamboyant cabaret dancer, and

Theatre

"Eat Your Heart Out, Joan Crawford!"

Six Bells

spends his time complaining that he was cut out for higher things - "I didn't do four years at RADA to be a legalized flasher." They have a pot-smoking dresser, Aubrey, and a highly camp new dresser, Sylvie (short for Sylvester), who arrives on rollerskates in lurex catsuit and turban. The scene being set, we await developments, but there are none. Max and Giles bicker. There is a minor sexual skirmish between Sylvie and Giles, the two dressers assume, briefly, the characters of the actors, a la Genet's *The Maids*. Giles decides to give in his notice, but is offered a renewed contract on raised pay, so he stays, sheepishly excusing his capitulation with talk of three million unemployed. With so skippy a plot, Miss Starvelis takes refuge in comic campery.

However financially shaky the state of theatre, rooms above pub continue to be taken over by aspiring new companies. Now Mike Sarne, a writer, director and former pop singer, hopes to establish a resident company at the Six Bells in the King's Road.

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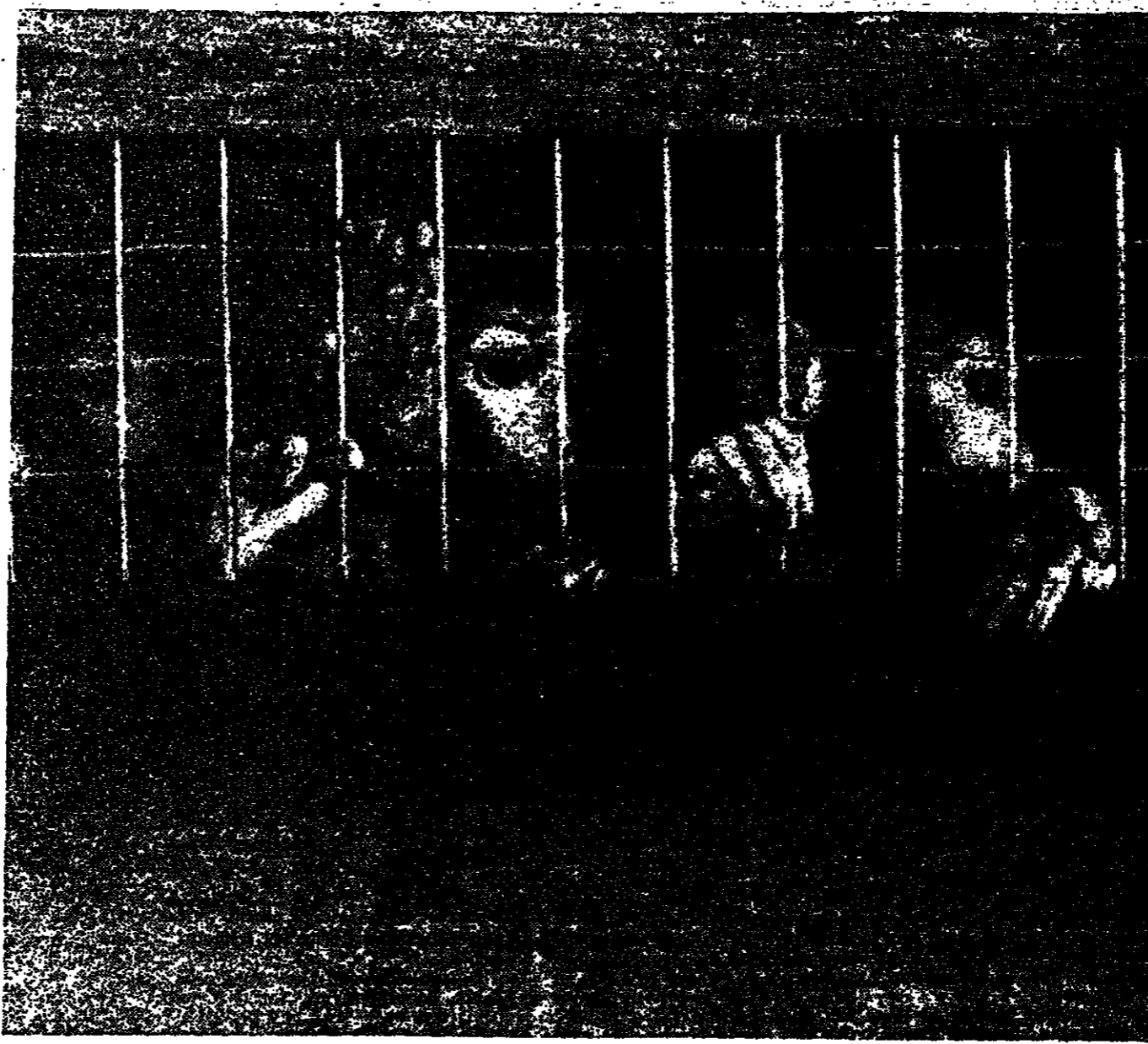
Advertisement for M.L. Inspecteur wine featuring a cartoon character and a bottle of wine. Text: "When did you last see your father? M.L. Inspecteur"

Advertisement for Vins de Pays wine. Text: "Behind every great wine, there's a ruthless man. The French take their wine very seriously indeed. Even low-priced Vins de Pays are closely monitored by Government inspectors, who are notoriously hard to please. Certainly, in blind taste tests, they won't hesitate to reject a wine that isn't up to standard. In fact, it can take years for a wine to be classified as Vin de Pays. You can see that the French take a lot of trouble over their everyday pleasures. They've also taken the trouble to keep the price down. Vin extraordinaire at a vin ordinaire price." Includes logo for "PRODUCE OF FRANCE VINS DE PAYS".

They are mankind's nearest relatives, but the connexion confers no privileges. In fact, they might be better off if they were not part of the family, as this three-part series shows

Man's inhumanity to monkeys

By Andrew Tyler



The monkey business: caged animals in transit at Bangkok airport

They are known in the biomedical trade as non-human primates, as if to emphasize both their proximity to and their distance from ourselves. This ambivalence provokes a sentimentality which can make us laugh when we see them mimicking a tea party on the vicarage lawn, or choke at the sight of them caged in screeching torment. It can also provide the wherewithal to keep us alive, help us to control our vices, and make some of us rich through a trade which, in global generalities and gruesome particulars, resembles the high days of human slave traffic.

Monkeys and apes have no special talent for music or microcircuitry, but like us they have strong and reckless tastes. Their intelligence can be a source of astonishment; their social structures often poignantly mirror our own. Human responses to the lower primates are rooted in the shock and fear of recognition: a monkey which too closely imitates the highest rank of primates is running a deadly risk.

In Bombay earlier this year, a large black rhesus watched a motorcyclist strike down its mate. It attacked the next motorcyclist to pass by, bit the ear off a policeman and injured 15 other people before it was caught and despatched.

In Florida a few years ago, a female vervet was accidentally caught spread-eagled in the cage wiring of a monkey sanctuary. With no keeper in attendance, it risked a scorching from the sun. A male partner took it on the back instead, by shielding her body with his own and suffering a good deal of dehydration during the 90 minutes of exposure before being released from his chivalrous posture.

Man is often flummoxed when confronted with examples of near-human behaviour in monkeys, even when he has encouraged and stimulated it himself. An illuminating episode concerns Nim, the star of a troop of chimpanzees which had been taught sign language.

Nim was reared during the early 1970s in a pillared mansion at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, where he wore clothes, helped with the housework (including cooking, sweeping and laundry) and addressed his human fellow-students in the manual language of the deaf. From Stanford he was sent to Oklahoma Institute of Primate Studies, where, with others of his kind, he furthered his "education". The troop and its mentor, Roger Fouts, attracted enormous media interest and not a little academic controversy.

Nim was borrowed for three years by Dr Herbert Terrace, a New York researcher who intended to provide evidence supporting the belief in Nim's high intelligence. Instead he turned first sceptical, then dismissive, calling Nim's efforts at communication no more than imitative hand-flapping performed for reward.

As a result, Fouts's programme fell into disfavour and its funding was reduced. The problems were heightened by the tendency of the chimpanzees, once small and charming, to grow large and less tractable. A visiting professor lost a finger when he tried to feed the baby of a surly veteran, and threatened a lawsuit. There were also attacks on students. Finally the programme came to a complete halt. Several of the animals, including Nim and his brother Ali, were sent to a medical institute in New York state, where they were made ready for the batch-testing of hepatitis B vaccine.

At this point, reports began to circulate that Nim had made signs indicating that he "wanted out". America's animal defenders rose up in rage. The medical institute tried to argue that the vaccine testing involved no cruelty, but they were unable to stem the flood of protest. Nim and Ali were returned to Oklahoma - although the rest of the shipment, lacking star quality, was retained.

"Oklahoma, of course, still had no use for the brothers. Nim was sold to

an animal charity and Ali to a New Mexico chimpanzee laboratory owned by a German drug company.

Many stories indicating parallels between man and monkey seep from far corners of the world, just as there are numerous examples of the working partnership between the two. In southern Thailand, for example, monkeys have traditionally shinned up coconut trees to collect the crop for their owners.

A more sophisticated work project was initiated a couple of years ago at Tufts-New England Medical Centre in America by Dr Mary Willard, who trained three female capuchins - the old organ grinder's monkey - to serve in the homes of disabled humans. One of the animals was placed with a paralyzed car-crash victim; she was reported to have responded to clicks of the young man's tongue by combing his hair, spoon-feeding him, and sprucing his apartment with a miniature vacuum cleaner.

More rarely reported was that her teeth had been removed to prevent her biting, and that ultimate control derived not from the clicking tongue, but from an electric-shock pad strapped to her waist. The capuchin project still thrives, with six more animals going about their electrically stimulated business.

Among the other famous primates put into the service of man were the space chimpanzees of the 1960s. NASA's lower-primate heroes also had

Apes were trained by electric shocks

their teeth removed and, according to Tom Wolfe in *The Right Stuff*, were trained with electric shocks and punished by beatings with rubber hoses.

The first and most celebrated of the NASA chimps was Ham, who came close to drowning when his returning capsule overshoot its landing point by more than one hundred miles. He died only a few months ago, in his late 20s. Since his retirement in 1963 he had

spent all but a year of his time in solitary confinement at a zoo.

Not that the scientific community is uniformly insensitive to either the special ethical problems arising from primate use, or to the growing clamour of animal liberationists.

It is symptomatic of the increasingly heated climate that those who do go on record to challenge the liberationist logic - by emphasizing statutory obligations, pointing to the demands of the public and explaining the attempts to find alternatives - can end up receiving phone threats and attacks on their property.

One such is a British man who chooses to be identified as "an international expert in the use and provision of primates for the biomedical field" - the reticence being prompted by a recent death threat. His view of the animal "defenders" is that they are guilty of both the richest hypocrisy and dissemination of plain lies. "Most of what I read about trapping, shipping and the diseased condition in which the animals are supposed to arrive is frankly incorrect. In the laboratories they are handled by very professional people who do care. Compared to the treatment received by other animals, such as cattle, they fare very well."

"Ultimately you have to bear in mind that they are not little people. They are animals, and I believe we should make use of them so long as it is done humanely... unless, of course, the argument is that we should all be vegetarians and not wear leather shoes or permit horse racing. And that argument is nonsense."

The space race gave monkeys glamour. No such visibility or acclaim attends the use to which they are put in the related field of military research, where they are also proving to be an invaluable resource. Starting in 1957, monkeys have been placed at the sites of American atomic tests, at varying distances from the explosions and heights from ground zero. Some of those which survived were sent for observation to Yerkes Regional Primate Centre, where they developed cancer.

Radiation tests continued at numerous military and civilian institutes. In Bethesda, Maryland, for example, irradiated monkeys were taught to run a treadmill, encouraged by the inevitable electric shock. It is estimated that 2,000 primates were irradiated at this one establishment alone.

At another Brooks Air Force Base in Texas, a scandal arose in March, 1980 when the base's principal researcher resigned over what he considered to be the meaningless torture of the animals. Looking back over his 14 years at the base, Dr Donald Barnes sees what he described as "a period of conditioned ethical blindness". He continued: "I snapped out of it only because of the blatant redundancy of the radiation experiments."

The purpose of that experiment was to gauge the effect of radiation on human performance, including that of an irradiated, dying pilot. The monkeys were "fused with radiation". Then, with jolts of electricity shooting through their feet and vomit trickling down their chins, they were sent "flying" through a variety of what aeronautical engineers call pitch and roll modes, in a device known as a primate equilibrium platform. In the early days of the experiment, "death watches" were established so that the last lingering agonies of the animals could be observed. Barnes put an end to that. After 10 hours of "performance" and study, they were put to death.

The primate equilibrium platform, Barnes says, is still in use today at Brooks Air Force Base. Now it is used largely to test the effectiveness of such anti-nerve gas agents as atropine and benactazine.

Anti-nerve gas work involving primates is also taking place in Britain, although few details emerge from the Chemical Defence Establishment (CDE) at Porton Down. It is, however, on record that the CDE has a colony of at least 1,000 cynomolgus, rhesus and marmoset monkeys; that the majority are bred on the site, and that their primates have been used to test antidotes to SOMAN nerve gas. This

year a scientist from the GDE's Trauma Section joined researchers from Queen's University, Belfast and the Royal Army Medical School in a study which involved the firing of "high-velocity missiles" into the heads of members of the rhesus species.

The majority of primate experiments in this country are far more mundane. Typically an animal, confined to a metal cage, is injected with a pilot drug or compound. It will be observed, then dissected. The Home Office registered 6,186 experiments involving primates in 1981, the last year for which figures are available; that was a slight increase on the previous year.

There are junkie monkeys in Britain

It is known, however, that the batch-testing of live polio vaccine caused the deaths of about 300 cynomolgus monkeys last year at Wellcome Laboratories in Beckenham, Kent, and of a similar number at the National Institute of Biological Standards and Control, where the experiment was repeated.

Records for 1978, the last available year, establish that 1,342 monkeys died at Huntingdon Laboratories in Cambridge. Along with ICI and the Medical Research Council, Huntingdon is probably Britain's largest primate consumer. While it has already said that it would like to consume fewer, it adds that the 1968 Medicines Act, together with the possibility of claims against their clients - the endlessly prolific drug companies - make such grim consumption necessary.

Many of these programmes operate on the assumption that the lower primates are sufficiently like us to be used as substitute models, yet sufficiently different that their ultimate fate is of no great concern. The ambiguity is also a potent lure: the identification of that elusive dividing line means that the creatures may be used even more efficiently to throw back the frontiers of knowledge, to purge us of disease and vice, to sharpen our weapons and strengthen our shields. To these ends there are junkie monkeys in Britain testing antidotes to narcotics, alcoholic monkey suffering delirium tremens, and monkeys in Lyons that have been smashed up in French automobile impact tests.

It is in America, however, that research descends to the level of the genuinely grotesque. At Cleveland's Metropolitan Hospital in the early 1970s, 18 doctors spent six days transplanting the head of one monkey on to the body of another in order to improve our understanding of diseases of the nervous system. At the US National Institute for Neurological Diseases, chimpanzees are being hit on the head until they die in order to reproduce and determine the extent of cerebral damage in professional boxers. Scientists at the Wisconsin Regional Primate Centre have injected pregnant female monkeys with hormones which produced hermaphrodite offspring.

Wisconsin also sponsored a range of elaborate maternal-deprivation experiments, some of which involved infants enduring six weeks of solitary confinement in vertical metal chambers. A scaled-down version of this programme also ran in Britain throughout the early 1970s at the Medical Research Council's unit at Madingley, Cambridge. Infant monkeys were separated from their mothers for 13 days, stress signs were identified and when the reunions took place it was solemnly noted that those infants which had been separated the longest showed a tendency to cling most passionately to their rediscovered mothers.

TOMORROW
From the jungle to the dissecting table - how the monkey trade works

CYNOMOLGUS MACAQUE



Lifespan: 20 years
Height: about 2ft
Weight: 200oz, female 100oz
Price: from £250

Twenty-one sub-species are found throughout the Asian lowlands, where they feed on flowers, insects and crustaceans and sleep in the crooks of large branches.



Lifespan: 30 years
Height: about 2ft 6in
Weight: male 500oz, female 450oz
Price: from £400

The three main sub-species are found throughout Africa, where their natural habitat is being taken over by extending

Their society is individualistic and mainly polygamous, with the young dependent on their mothers for up to two years and consequently suffering more than most other species.

Since the ban imposed on the export of the ubiquitous rhesus in the late 1970s, cynomolgus macaque have become science's favourite primate tool - for toxicity and vaccine testing, and for behavioural and psychological work. This is as much due to their similarity to rhesus, on whom a large body of information was accumulated, as to any true compatibility with humans.

Lab breeding is slow. About 90 per cent are caught in the wild, often by smoking and netting. An estimated six or seven animals die in transit for every one arriving fit.

farmland. Family groups forage at ground level and congregate by night on cliffs. Their diet includes plants, crops and even small herbivores.

Colonies are governed by an alpha male and a handful of lieutenants, with peripheral males gathering in their own groups. Highly intelligent and cooperative, they will collectively fight off predators or release a fellow from a trapper's cage. Like the cynomolgus, they are largely imported - due to their slow breeding rate and to science's tendency to terminate the young before they are able to reproduce. They are used in science for cardio-vascular studies, allergies, neurology, nutrition, toxicology and endocrinology.

MARMOSETS



Lifespan: 12 years
Height: 8 to 12in
Weight: 5 to 12oz
Price: from £150

Native to South and Central

America, where they occupy the forest's high canopy, feeding on fruit, insects and eggs. They are about the size of a squirrel, with long, grasping tails and clawed feet. They live in family groups of three to eight, with the father taking major responsibility for the young once they are weaned.

Capable of producing two pairs of offspring a year, they are therefore increasingly favoured by researchers. About 50 per cent now come from domestic breeding sources. Used primarily for reproduction and fertility studies, also behavioural, psychological, bacteriological and pharmacological work.

CHIMPANZEES



Lifespan: 40 years
Height: 4 to 5ft
Weight: up to 175lb
Price: up to £8,500

Anthropoid apes found across central Africa's equatorial forests, where they feed on vegetation, fruit, insects and some meat. A grown male has three times the strength of his human equivalent. Their society is hierarchical, with ranking

members of both sexes, and there is much in their make-up to remind us of our own: close, cooperative family bonds, social graces such as back-slapping and handshakes; and the darker activities of warfare and cannibalism.

Their chromosomes are virtually identical to man's, and they can receive certain types of human blood. Used in the 1950s and 1960s to develop polio vaccine and in the early space shots, they are now employed in testing hepatitis B vaccine and in the studies of tumours, the heart, the brain, allergies, parasites and degenerative diseases. Their powers of communication and reasoning are considerable, although the subject of debate. Painting, sign language and the solving of logic puzzles are claimed to be among their talents. Few are kept in British labs, but there about 1,400 in the US.

moreover... Miles Kingston

Who's for Scotch and Lime?

I once attended a lecture given by Roy Strong. (This was some time ago, when he was still plain Dr Roy Strong, and several years before he became handsome Sir Roy Strong, as he is today, though I believe he still makes house calls occasionally to old patients. This is hearsay to a certain extent, as honesty compels me to admit that I have not been to a lecture by Roy Strong since.)

If Roy Strong was untitled, the lecture was not, it was defiantly called "Rembrandt and his influence on his British Contemporaries". One thing that became clear after a few minutes was that if there were any important British contemporaries of Rembrandt, he had had no influence on them. Turning to minor contemporaries, Strong demonstrated that they, too, had managed to avoid being influenced by the great Dutchman. What transpired, really, was that Rembrandt had influenced nobody at all in Britain. As the art historian who had taken me there said afterwards: "We learnt a lot tonight but not, I fear, about Rembrandt. I wonder why Roy chose that subject."

I still think of that lecture every time I come across a complete, uncut, uncut, I thought of it when I found that Hilditch, in Hertfordshire, is twinned with Notts-St-George. I thought of it even more when I drove through a small Derbyshire village called Whitfield, which claims to be twinned with Paris. But the most recent time I thought of Roy Strong's lecture on Rembrandt and the British was when I learnt that the theme of this year's Edinburgh Festival is "Scotland and Vision". In fact, I bumped into a man recently who is helping to organize an exhibition on the theme of Edinburgh and Vienna: What links are there? I asked him. Not a lot, he said.

I have never, think to tell, quite understood the old description of Edinburgh as the "Athens of the North". A lot of talking went on in both places, no doubt, but would even Roy Strong admit that as evidence? The only real links I can see are between Edinburgh and Athens is that they are both full of unfinished monuments and related colonies. And Greece, of course, has stuffed vine leaves, which are only a kind of open-ass haggis.

By Vienna, I still, who am I to hang back when Roy Strong would dash in? I have therefore done a great deal of research and found all the known links between the two cities. I list them here, together with the events connected with them at the Festival.

1794. Foundation of the Scottish Riding School at Vienna. It became the Spanish Riding School the following year, as Shetland ponies proved unsuitable. (Display of dressage, kiltage, moutage and dismountage at Meadowbank, Aug 26.)

1797. The Austrians driven out of Italy. Almost 200 years later the Scots were driven out of Italy, following a European Cup match. (Reunion party, pubs in Edinburgh all three weeks.)

1815. Congress of Vienna. As part of the celebrations Schubert invented the Schottische, but nobody could make out how it worked and the invention languished. (Fully working Schottische on show at the Scottish Science Museum.)

1832. Sir Walter Scott finishes the *Waverley* Novels.

1833. First remastered set found in a Viennese bookshop. (Display of complete sets in all Edinburgh bookshops.)

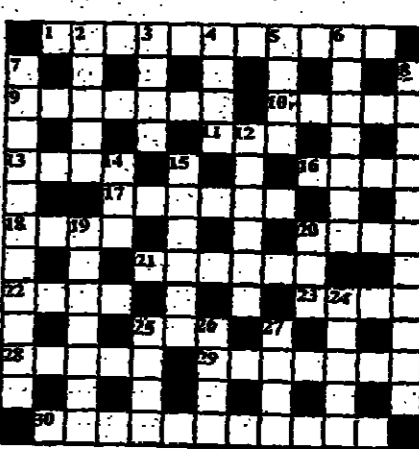
1840s. Strauss perfects the Viennese waltz which sweeps all Europe except Scotland, where it is condemned as immoral. (Nightly displays of dancing and immorality: contact Fringe Club for details.)

1880s. Freud discovers that repression can lead to very serious consequences. The news is received calmly in Edinburgh, where John Knox had rejoiced in the same discovery 300 years earlier. (Nightly display of early closing at the English Pub, Rose Street.)

1933. Hitler decides against invading Edinburgh and buys a map of Austria. Arnold Schoenberg leaves Vienna for the US, possibly staying at 7 Carlton Terrace, Edinburgh, en route. (Nothing special planned.)

Post-1945. Vienna reverts to its traditional role of being frivolous, lightweight and escapist. Edinburgh City Council considers the idea, but rejects it 45-0.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 130)



- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Infant malnutrition (11) | 2 Not as good (5) |
| 3 Spray can (7) | 3 Window frame (4) |
| 4 Lazy (4) | 4 Lazily (4) |
| 5 Boulder (4) | 5 Boulder (4) |
| 6 Wind instrument (7) | 6 Wind instrument (7) |
| 7 Blue gemstone (5,6) | 7 Blue gemstone (5,6) |
| 8 Filmer (11) | 8 Filmer (11) |
| 9 Not so (4) | 9 Not so (4) |
| 10 Modern (6) | 10 Modern (6) |
| 11 Place of worship (6) | 11 Place of worship (6) |
| 12 Least (7) | 12 Least (7) |
| 13 Night moisture (3) | 13 Night moisture (3) |
| 14 Blessing (5) | 14 Blessing (5) |
| 15 Indian dance (5) | 15 Blessing (4) |
| 16 Sarpas (7) | 16 Clotted blood (4) |
| 17 Musket (11) | 17 Knife wound (4) |
- SOLUTION TO No 129**
ACROSS: 1. Victim; 2. Jaded; 3. Inn; 4. Vitamin; 5. Nippy; 6. Investigation; 7. Doorman; 7. Stacker; 8. Sileno; 9. Nonplus; 10. Spind; 11. Uteri; 12. Sire.

مكتبات الأصيل

MODERN TIMES



A sideways look at the British way of life

Not much happening on the dance floor of the Empire Rooms in Tottenham Court Road on a balmy Monday evening at 8.00. A single partnerless Rockabilly is doing a work-out at the back of the hall as the disc jockeys wrestle with the sound system.

Around the bar area the 30 members of the northern coach party are clustering, hiding their faces behind their pints. Another knot of New James Deans has assembled on one side of the floor like skaters wary of the ice.

On comes Jailhouse Rock, and the Rockabilly shifts into a higher gear. He has moved centre-floor and has taken off his shirt to reveal a fine brickie's torso with 1950s, tattooing, but in the

half-light thrown down by the spots there is no reading the pectoral rubric. Anyway, he has emboldened the newcomers, and now there are half a dozen couples on the floor, cool, quick, serious, well-rehearsed jivers.

The track ends, but there is no silence; only an obscure Marvin Gaye number, with somewhere in the production a drummer let loose like a man beating up a kitchen.

At last one of those dirty, randy riffs from Chuck Berry's guitar - the kind the Stones lifted so well - and the joint is jumping. The Rockabilly is surrounded by older styles and younger practitioners; a latter-day Ted or two; a frigger, a pitter-bugger, an Ali Shuffler, a Pan's People refugee, many of them engaged in tiny, private, spot-demos.

Paddy Riley and Anne Watters, two dolls from Ulster, have cleared the centre of the floor. She is being broomed backwards and forwards between his legs and then thrown over his back like a scarf.

Since the demise of the RPM Club at Leicester Square, the Empire is the most popular of London's rock 'n' roll venues, although there is a growing number in the suburbs.

No less strange, for those who were teenagers in the mid-1960s, is all this exuberant evidence of how impoverished by comparison social dancing had become by then - how the twist gave way to free-form nothingness and then duly flopped into the mire of head-banging.

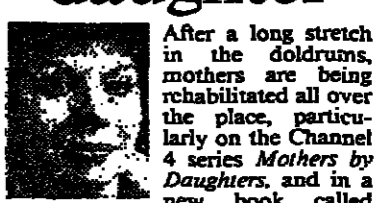
sense of not knowing what to do when the fast numbers gave way to slow? Of wondering what the hell to do with his foal-legs, not to mention hands, when Tous Les Garçons et Les Filles de mon Age came on the turntable? The rock 'n' rollers had it worked out all along. They could drop a gear or two without any such balletic trauma.

So, too, with the music itself for all the rawness of the days before multi-track recordings, the singers really sang (they had to) and the players really played. As Jeff Dexter explains: "Today's best music leans on high technology. In those days it was made by urgency and feel. The stuff had such a marvellous cry to it."

If you doubt the truth of those words, you only have to see now the dancing at the Empire loses its fire when the Beatles and Stones come on. It may have been a golden age for the British pop industry, but for the rock 'n' roller it was already a time of dross.

Alan Franks

Penny Perrick Dear mum, love daughter



After a long stretch in the doldrums, mothers are being rehabilitated all over the place, particularly on the Channel 4 series Mothers by Daughters, and in a new book called Between Ourselves: Letters between Mothers and Daughters.

The odd murderous mother does occasionally crop up in the book, like this one who's trying to force her 23-year-old daughter to give up the man she loves. "In my opinion you are well on the slippery slope to lack of self-respect and a future of misery and uncertainty..."

Most daughters were luckier. Their mothers egged them on towards their hearts' desire, in spite of what the neighbours might think. It was George Sand's mother who suggested that she might find men's clothing more comfortable and convenient; it was lawyer Crystal Eastman's mother who encouraged her throughout a tough legal training at the turn of this century.

You get the idea from reading Between Ourselves that the traditional mother/daughter conflict is dissolving steadily. This is the one where Mother, who has spent her life in the service of The Family, determines that Daughter must follow suit. Anything that might predispose Daughter towards a life that isn't a carbon copy of her mother's say sexual experience or a prolonged education or a career, becomes the battlefield.

"Often I believe," writes one American mother grimly, "that Quintana will rebel, marry at 15 and settle in Queens - determined to be the 'total woman' to her husband". You can almost hear Edith Summerskill's "phew" of relief when her daughter Shirley decides that, like her mother, she wishes to be both a doctor and a Labour politician.

Here is a recently divorced mother writing to a recently left home daughter: "Don't be afraid to try. Don't be afraid to fail. Just try again." Loving words appropriate to both her daughter's circumstances and her own.

The Grand Metropolitan group is working hard to get women into its pubs. It has introduced wine on draught; it has cleaned up the lavatories; it has instructed its bar staff not to make women customers feel as welcome as the Black Death. In spite of these improvements the pub is likely to remain most women's idea of a ghastly evening out, because there's nothing much you can do there except have another drink. This is perfectly pleasant provided that you can do something else at the same time - accept a proposal, order dinner, clinch a business deal - none of which are possible in most pubs. Until they invent a pub where buying another round is incidental to the evening's entertainment rather than being it, women will prefer to go to the cinema.

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Rocking around the clock



MOTHER ROCKER

Katie Erskine, 35 (above) and son Edward, from Finland

I go always with my son Edward (who will be 10 in October). I am divorced now, but I still like to go out and I think it's nice for children to know where mummy goes and what she does when she goes out. We go every Monday in the holidays, not always in the term if he is tired or has got homework. He does take his toys with him - his space invaders, you know, that sort of thing, but he is learning to dance and he likes it very much. I've taught his step-sister, who is 11. She is a really beautiful little dancer, very clever, she's even teaching me some things now. I have been going to the Empire Rooms for about a year - I used to go to another place but it closed. What I would like to say about the place is that it is very relaxed, there are no posers or phonies or fights. You don't see many groups of boys, though there were a group of Rockabillys there last week. Rock 'n' roll is the best. But it is very chauvinistic if you think about it. It is the man who pushes you around, throws you about. Rock 'n' roll is great fun, a wonderful way of dancing and it relaxes you. You always feel so good the next day. I go with a group of friends about 10 to 12 of us and it doesn't matter if we do not have partners. I don't always dress up because I can't really afford to buy all the clothes - though sometimes you can, in Portobello Market, find something. I often wear trousers. They don't get in the way.



ROARING FORTIES

Sam Ibrahim, 20 (above left) and partner Tish Francis, 29

It doesn't matter a bit that Tish is 10 years older than me. She's a very good dancer. We met when some talent scouts came to the Empire Rooms looking for people to dance in Paul McCartney's new film Give My Regards to Broad Street. The girl I used to dance with had been chosen and this guy came up and asked if I'd dance with Tish and it worked. We were chosen, with about 12 other couples, and spent two weeks at Elstree. We've won a competition at the Empire Rooms and we came second in the All London Jive Championships. I always liked everything to do with the Fifties - the music, clothes, cars - but now I like everything from the

late Forties on. I used to listen to my parents' records, Bill Haley, Bobby Darren, Bobby Vee, - then I started to watch Fifties' movies on television on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Now I've got a stall in Camden Market where I sell a lot of Fifties' stuff every weekend. A lot of the younger people really like it. At first it may look ugly, but it grows on you. I prefer jive records to everything - Rock Around the Islands, Boogie Woogie Country Girl - and all the Andrews Sisters' stuff. You see people of all ages jiving - I once saw two old guys of 75 and 80 bopping away and dragging all the old ladies in hats on to the floor. I think that's great.

HANDS AND BANDS

Bev Dawson, 20 (above right) and partner Steve Rehnsj, recent winners of the British Rock 'n' Roll Championships

Even in infants' school, rock 'n' roll music fascinated me. As I got older I started going to clubs. Most of them have closed now - a lot of fights, that sort of thing, which ruined it for everyone else. Steve and I don't enter a lot of competitions, we don't go looking. We enter for a laugh really. We've just won the British Rock 'n' Roll Championships in Nottingham, which was a real surprise. We went in for a competition at the Pink Elephant, won first prize which was a little gold medal and also a heat in the finals at Nottingham. We only had two weeks to practise, but as it happened we didn't meet until the day itself. We only managed to get a

couple of throws in beforehand, but we won. The first prize was £1,000. We don't do routines, that makes the dance very boring. On the floor Steve tells me what he's going to do mostly with his hands, like if he wants to push me round it's hands flat together. If he's going to throw me it's three steps in and out simultaneously, if he wants to throw me back I run up to him. I get most of my clothes at charity shops but can pay up to £30 for a Forties or Fifties dress. We both love the Big Band sound best, especially Glenn Miller. You can jive to Bill Haley - but when swing comes on you feel so bubbly, you can put your whole heart into it.



ACRO-ROCKER

Ronek Duma-Brzezinski, 21 (above) a soldier and bopper

My speciality is bopping. I did a lot of gymnastics before I joined up and then a lot of extensive training, so I am pretty fit. I think I find the really energetic movements a lot easier because of this - things like somersaults, backwards and forward flips, rollovers and handspins. I also do a lot of very fast foot movements. I can stay on the floor for any record and keep up the acrobatics for about five minutes continuously. If I've had a hard week, or a good training session the day before, I dance a lot better. I started rock 'n' roll about six or seven years ago in Leicester because it was the "in" thing. Now I take it a bit more seriously and I think people rate me quite highly. I was in Ulster for a while, but I didn't do any rock 'n' roll there - I had far more particular duties to perform. I haven't got long in the Army now - about a year. I'd like to join the police force when I leave. I suppose if I took rock 'n' roll even more seriously, if I pushed for it I could dance professionally. I like the music of the late Fifties and early Sixties - the best, no question - Presley, Cochran, Gene Vincent. And I dress in period, the old drape, winkle pickers, waistcoat and tie. Funny enough I don't like the Big Bands - to me rock 'n' roll is the stars of the 1950s, they're the ones who influence me. I do about two hours training to music, by myself, every day and at night time rock 'n' roll in London in night clubs whenever I can. Rock 'n' roll's great to dance to, great to watch.

KIWI ROCKER

Khris Merrick, 21 (right) from Auckland, New Zealand

My first preference if I'm going to a night club is to have a good dance, and rock 'n' roll has a lot to offer musically. Several years ago there was some good, innovative music - Glamour Rock, then the Punk period, the New Wave - music which the young could identify with, like the revolution that took place in the Fifties. But for the last couple of years there hasn't been a lot to offer. I think I'm a moderate dancer, perhaps a bit better than that but there are many far better than me. I went through a Scar period which was not a lot different from bopping, which I mainly do as I haven't learned to jive yet. Dancing is a natural follow on from music - my

main love - and I've been doing it since I was 11 or 12. Today my tastes vary, from rockabilly through western swing to rock 'n' roll; my favourite personalities have to be Johnny Burnet, Carl Perkins, Sammy Burgess. Elvis? Great of his genre, but it's ridiculous when you see people trying to imitate him - almost an insult. It would be like trying to imitate Bowie. Impossible. I suspect that rock 'n' roll will last a long time - it could be forever. Younger kids coming through turn to rock 'n' roll and then of course there are people who were there at the time. As long as they have children and grandchildren, the influence will survive.



NIFTY FIFTIES

Bill Hayes, 39 (left) life-long rocker

I do hate this term "rock 'n' roll revival" because it never died. I'm a lad from South Shields and I've loved it all my life. That's my era. I was rock 'n' roll the first time round. You get the odd DJ talking about a revival on the radio playing Shakin' Stevens, but DJ's know nothing. Rock 'n' roll's my first love and you know what they say about that - it never dies. The young Elvis, recording on the Sun record label, sums it all up - so fresh and new, but he died in 1959 when he recorded It's now or never. I dress in the classic American mode - Rockabilly - baggy trousers, baggy shirt, wide tie; the Teddy Boy look was English. The Teddy Boys only like one kind of music, Little



Richard, Elvis at any age - that's not rock 'n' roll to me. The great thing about the 20s is that everyone goes for the same thing and I meet a lot of friends. Cathy's been my partner for four months (we were in the McCartney film and several videos) but she's not a girlfriend as such. You often get girls coming up asking for a dance and if you approach them it's to dance. Try that in a modern disco and (at my age) they'd probably tell you to p... off. I've taught quite a few ladies - it's easy if you've got a sense of rhythm. As long as you can tap your foot in time to the music you should be able to rock 'n' roll.

Judy Froshaug

FLAVIA CORKSCREWS' GOOD FOOD GUIDE. A cartoon illustration of a woman at a food stand. Text includes: 'I sampled the local diet...', 'Your whelk-flavoured chewing gum is quite good. I've been chewing it for 2 days and it still has some flavour.', 'We don't do gum - that was the whelk.', 'I didn't fancy amusements so I stuck to the beach.', 'Hanna play footer Jimmy?', 'The beach stuck to me...', 'And in the evening I went to the theatre.', 'Yer you are terrifically brown in parts Flavia! Eg. Under the finger nails.', 'I WANT THE SKIPPAGE TO WIN.', 'CRIPPLATES LIB.'

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THE TIMES DIARY

Green as grass

I cull this cautionary tale from the Western Morning News. Jean Tonkin walked past the windows of her house carrying the frame of her daughter's wendy house. A neighbour thought it was a gun, and St Austell police took her away and searched the house. They found no gun, but in the deep freeze they discovered bags full of a suspicious herbal substance. "What's this?" they asked the mother of six, at the police station. "Grass," she replied frankly, so they held her another three hours while the laboratory made tests. She was only allowed to see her children again when the lab reported that the bags contained lawn clippings put in to fill the deep-freeze so that it would run more economically.

Western highlife

The Holiday Inn, Glasgow, announces a glitzy new line in culture shock: the conference rooms in the hotel have been arranged to function "either as a Wild West setting or a scene of the tropical Caribbean to provide two different themes for dinner, dancing or an unusual twist to a normal conference. There are bales of hay, Western steinons and red and white checked table cloths. Or you can drink rum punch under the tropical sun listening to a Caribbean steel band". And is there haggis still for tea?

Eyecatchers

Whitebait may not be everybody's person but it was the choice of a PHS Scout last week at Au Bon Accord, a small restaurant in King's Lynn. The waiter looked worried. "Excuse me, sir, but have you heard them before?" Many times, "So you know what they're like?" Yes, "Oh good, it's just that round here, sir, people sometimes send them back." Why? "It's the eyes, sir. They don't like the eyes."

A bit rough

For the golfer who has everything, a new gadget is on hand to provide "a faster, simpler and sparger alternative to a bit of wet sponge or rag" when it comes to cleaning golf balls. Mud and grass stains vanish "even from the dimples". It costs £5.50. The Times, on the other hand, has cleaned a golf ball or two in its day - and put it into focus - for just 20p.

BARRY FANTONI



"Lucky them. Ours plays in goal"

High jinks

A "sponsored bounce" for Unicef at the Temple of Peace in Cardiff is to be the high point of World Children's Week next month. The object is not only to raise money, at 25p per 10 minutes' gambling on a giant inflatable "safety bed", but to establish a bouncing category for the Guinness Book of Records. No such record exists at present, but the organizers are confident that they will create one and are already planning to break it at a "Grand National bounce" next year. Sounds like a real gas.

Good ideas that never got off the ground: the National Council for the Welfare of Prisoners' abroad scheme to mount a sponsored tunnel-dig across the road from a branch of Lloyds Bank.

Purl before pork

I thought I had discovered the knitted sausage when I noted the preview of an exhibition called A Weaver's Life about the life and work of the hand-weaver Ethel Mairet. Bath University's Crafts Study Centre will be regaling guests with Ethel's vegetarian sausages. But this is no sausage joke. Mairet, who helped Gandhi revive hand-weaving in India and who died in 1952, left the recipe in her recipe book. Rice, not wool, takes the place of the meat.

You can win a Munch for about a tanner. A lithograph that is, by Edward Munch, worth thousands. The Norwegian painter died in 1944, aged 81, and left more than 20,000 works to the city of Oslo in the certain knowledge that his beneficiary would have no choice but to build a museum specially to house the staff. The Munch museum is 20 years old this year and wants to build an extension but the city fathers, still reeling from the effects of the old man's generosity, are less than keen to cough up yet again. The museum is therefore running a raffish, with 64 lithographs as prizes, in the hope of raising about £300,000 at 100 kroner a ticket. It is, admit the Norwegians modestly, "the most unusual - perhaps even unique - event in the art world".

PHS

Recognizing the difference

by William Kingston



The high risk of investing in doing anything new can only be justified by the prospects of high profits. These in turn depend upon how well you can keep the competitors out. It may be by capability (you can do something better than they can); or by marketing (you force them to match a high level of advertising); or by legal barriers (you have the mineral rights or the planning permission). American pre-eminence in the new things that are underwritten by marketing is long-established. More recently, Japan has moved into a similar position for the innovations that depend upon its ability to exclude competitors in the market by greater capability.

Consequently, innovation in other countries must rely increasingly on legal barriers. As far as manufacturing industry is concerned, this means patents. Traditionally the way in which the patent system has been allowed to develop has made it into a reinforcement of the largest, and now increasingly foreign, firms, instead of an independent basis for investment at high risk. Few innovations can justify the uncertainty and cost of patent litigation. EMI's CT brain-scanner was the greatest advance in diagnostic technique since X-rays. The firm's troubles in obtaining and defending patents internationally may have been a factor in its loss of independence; certainly, it never received an adequate reward.

In contrast to its ancient objective of "new manufacture within this realm", the patent system now looks for absolute novelty. It is therefore only open to those who are at the very forefront of technology, which, of course, are increasingly the firms of the US, Japan and West Germany. Furthermore, the subject-matter must not be obvious to a hypothetical individual "skilled in the art", who is assumed to know everything that has ever been published about it, anywhere, in any language.

It is impossible to exaggerate the economic consequences of this. Although it is the big breakthroughs that attract the publicity, it is through incremental innovations, the countless small changes that evolve out of what has gone before, that products that can compete in international markets are built. Failure to develop one type of protection for innovation does not mean that innovation will not happen; it means that it will take place under whatever alternative system is available, and will be geographically located where that protection is.

Examination for "obviousness" bars most incremental innovation from patent protection. This type of innovation has therefore had to rely primarily upon the power of greater capability in the marketplace. In a world where the Japanese excel in this, failure to develop the patent system has handed them incremental innovation on a plate.

There are many big innovations which firms of the second economic rank are quite capable of carrying through, if only proper protection

for their investment was available. Consider the promising petrol-electric hybrid motor car. The broad combination of the elements in this (two different motors and a micro-processor) is "obvious" and therefore unpatentable.

Any investment in developing it can therefore only be made under the umbrella of capability. Even America's General Electric does not regard its own huge strength as offering enough protection, because of the looming capability of Japanese rivals, without a \$10 million research and development grant from the US government.

On the other hand, if protection of a really adequate kind was available, the hybrid car would offer an investment opportunity for firms much smaller than GE in many countries other than the United States. It is the yawning gap between patents and money-making reality, which stops such investment oppor-

tunities. Consequently, in many industries, innovation no longer makes business sense, and industrial decline is inevitable.

It is to solve just this problem that a new innovation warrant system is needed. It would leave the existing patent system untouched, would run parallel to it, and it should not be administered by the Patent Office.

Like patents, warrants would confer exclusive rights for doing new things but on a quite different basis. They would deal with innovation, not invention, and would be concerned with achieved hardware rather than ideas. They would be explicitly linked to investment.

Their criterion would be bluntly commercial, and would cut through all abstractions. The conferring of a warrant would depend upon the answer to a single, simple question: Is the subject-matter of the application obtainable now in the ordinary course of trade? For

instance, can you go out to a dealer and buy a hybrid car? No? Then, an investment to develop one is warranted. So, too, are all the incremental improvements which production managers in all industries know will be the next small step forward in their products, but for which they are now reluctant to tool up because they know that they will be beaten by competitive capability, probably from abroad.

A warrant would be incontestable and would not have to be policed by the warrant-holder. Who would prospect for minerals if the geographical limits of his licence could be called into question at any time? Yet this is no more than any present patentee is asked to do. And why should it be a crime to steal a firm's cash, but not embodied information which it has risked much to generate?

Clearly, warrants would convey far more specific market power to manufacturing firms than anything available to them at present, and they must do so if they are to generate the massive wave of new investment that is needed. What would make this acceptable is a shift from time to money as the measure of the monopoly. For administrative convenience, time might still be used for minor innovations, but for the major ones, a warrant would give its holder a monopoly until he had obtained back as profits a prescribed multiple of his investment. The "multiple" could be varied according to regional or other needs.

Competitors could not object to generous terms in a warrant, since the more profitable an investment turns out to be, the quicker the monopoly would be ended. All the techniques for measuring the value of a warrant in terms of money could be adapted from those already used for monitoring complex defence development contracts.

The warrant system also would fit without strain into existing international arrangements. The most relevant of these, the Paris Convention, provides for equal treatment of native and foreign firms. Thus, if the US introduced warrants, Nissan would be entitled as GE to obtain one for the hybrid car in respect of investment in the United States. The implications for innovation and employment are obvious. Warrants, indeed, offer a dynamic alternative to protection as a means of dealing with pressure from the Shinto-Confucian world, which can only tolerate the future.

The EEC's expert, Dr Hermann Kronz, is an energetic advocate (as well as originator) of ideas for making patents more effective, and the Commission is now funding research into the warrant concept. The concept has been sufficiently explored to enable legislation to allow a trial in one country - which would cost little or nothing in Britain, the speed with which the Government's business start-up and business expansion schemes have been adopted, augers well for how quickly innovation warrants might boost investment and employment.

The author is lecturer in Innovation at Trinity College, Dublin. His books include Invention and Monopoly and Innovation.

Gerald Kaufman

A case of urban heart disease

Anyone who needs warning about the potentially perilous future for Britain's cities should visit Albuquerque, New Mexico, as I did the other day. There are 11 exits from the inter-state highway that lead to Albuquerque, and, driving along, I waited for the one which would take me to the city centre. So I looked out for the tall buildings which I expected would tell me that I was in what the Americans call the business district. And then, when I turned off the highway, an extraordinary and, to me, appalling sight met my eyes.

It was in the middle of the day; but, instead of being among busy streets of bustling people, I found myself in a dead city. There were hardly any shops. The buildings consisted almost entirely of massive banks, looking like fortresses and often constructed without windows. What little motor traffic there was appeared to be composed disproportionately of armoured vehicles conveying money from one bank to another. Most eerie of all, there seemed to be a strange absence of human beings walking about.

Clearly, anyone who could afford to do so had got out of the city centre

I explored further. Here and there I did see groups of men, mainly Hispanic and apparently unemployed. On Central Avenue, which looked as if it might once have been the city's main thoroughfare, there were drunks and there were pornographic bookstores. It was clear that anyone who could afford to do so had got out of the city centre, which was now the domain of the deprived and deprived. Albuquerque, with a population of 330,000, was no longer a city with a living heart.

After leaving Albuquerque, I resumed reading a new book which Penguin has just sent me, Inside the Inner City, by Paul Harrison. Documents in degrading detail what in recent years has happened to the London Borough of Hackney. It describes the massive increase in poverty that was created in these lower depths of England's capital city a new under-class almost entirely lacking in hope.

Public services are inadequate, unemployment grinds down a huge section of the population, rampant crime imposes a daily hazard even on the very poorest crammed into the vilest housing. The greatest ambition of far too many people who are forced to live in Hackney is to go and live somewhere else. The population is falling and even

though conditions are not of course directly comparable, Hackney is on its way to becoming a British version of downtown Albuquerque, a no-go area for almost all except those compelled to remain there; and there are many other places in Britain where life is just as lamentable.

This state of affairs has not come about by accident. The process was tellingly traced in an article I read on the very day I visited Albuquerque. It was published in all newspapers, The Wall Street Journal. This, in part, is what it said: "In the late 1960s and 1970s, there was a national consensus that no one in America should have to go to bed hungry. While it was Lyndon Johnson who launched and publicized the war on poverty, many of its most important components were expanded under Richard Nixon. There was a clear, steady trend away from the majority's long and shameful disregard of the other, hidden America of hard-core hopelessness. But for those whose feelings were accurately reflected by the New Right, it was a cause of concern. Big government was coddling the poor while soaking the rest of us. . . .

"While Administration policies prolonged and deepened the worst recession since the end of World War II, the Administration policy also cut back systematically on programs that might help compensate for the bad times. . . . The Administration has a clear sense of its constituency, and the poor are not included. . . .

Those words apply precisely to the condition of the poor who live in the inner cities of Britain. Here, too, governments of both parties once made it their objective to destroy the underlying causes of poverty. They were not always successful; sometimes their efforts were inadequate or incompetent. At any rate, though, the will and the intention were there. Now they are not.

The view in government departments responsible for easing the lot of the poor is that many of them are shiftless good-for-nothings, guilty of creating their own predicament and perfectly capable of changing their circumstances if only they made the effort. So resources have been reduced for the services on which they depend, often literally, for survival. Government funds have been withdrawn from the very places where they are most agonizingly needed.

If Mrs Thatcher wants to witness the logical and inevitable outcome of the policies she is pursuing, she could do worse than take a trip to Albuquerque. If that is too far, London Transport still operates some sort of bus service to Hackney. The author is Labour MP for Manchester Gorton.

Ann Sofer

From villeins to villains

Does the Labour Party actually like the British people? I am beginning to wonder. Many of the left-wing analyses of "what went wrong" in the election portray a nation of people who are gullible, selfish, ignorant, prejudiced, hypocritical and generally pretty much beyond hope. "One of the most politically unsophisticated electorates in Europe", as a new Labour MP has dismissively called them.

But it wasn't always that way, runs the theory. There was a golden age when working people were neighbourly, warm-hearted, loyal, altruistic, wise and true. And in that happy time the working class was the majority of the nation, and had only (through the Labour Party) to get power to spread its moral virtues throughout society. Two things went wrong. The Labour Party betrayed the working class and the capitalist press warped its judgment.

This nostalgia for a better race of men and women is most forcefully conveyed in the writings of Jeremy Seabrook, who blames the Labour Party for having, since 1945, concentrated its appeal too heavily on individual material advance, sacrificing thereby the sense of collectivism and solidarity on which it built up its strength. The same theme runs through much of the commentary filling socialist journals this month. It has an extraordinary affinity with the old-fashioned Conservative notion that the working class, like children or servants or subject colonial peoples, are "trusted" with too much money. If materialism is an evil of our time (and I think it is) it is not one that is peculiarly conspicuous in the working class.

As Barry Hines puts it in a New Statesman article, "the traditional working class who 'automatically' voted Labour . . . has been infected by afluence, consumerism and other consequences of economic growth." ("Infected") Fred Inglis, in the New Socialist, talks about the fight which the Labour Party has on its hands against a whole host of modern enemies, which include, alongside selfishness and racism, the "confusion of class solubility". A novel phrase. If class barriers dissolve, the implication is, woe betide the Labour Party.

This same article also conveys a nostalgic regard for the working conditions of the past. Militancy in the miners' strike, we are told, was said in the "traditionally mined and difficult-to-work pits", whereas there was no support in the "super pits of the highest technology with their cynically privileged productivity deals". Message: sweat and grime and back-breaking toil produce comradeship; skilled work and an easy life breed selfishness. "Do true socialists want the workers to prosper?" is therefore a

key question, and no joke. It underlies the Labour Party's dilemma over the sale of council houses. The wrong people get the feeling of ownership, independence and competence, the less their loyalty to a collectivist movement can be taken for granted.

Yet I think it is a mistake to assume that these developments mean that people have become more selfish. One of the tragedies of our crazy electoral system is that the opinion of the majority (represented both in opinion poll data and in the combined vote of the Labour and Alliance parties) is not given effect in Parliament. Most people are prepared to pay more for good public services - particularly health and education - and are horrified at the prospect of the poorest in society, especially the old and the long-term unemployed, having to suffer even more. The massive defections from Labour were not after all to the Tories, but to the Alliance. People wanted a fairer society, but not the coercively collectivist one the Labour Party was offering.

But the Labour Party has stopped bothering to read the British character: it is part of what Peter Kellner has called "the left's elitist arrogance towards the public as a whole". In particular its categorization of voters as villains, traitors or victims is disastrous. Who sees a flattering portrait of themselves in that mirror? The villains will laugh, the traitors take offence, and the victims will seek out self-respect to evade the identification. But building up the victim vote is the name of the game. "The only way to win" (said London Labour Briefing shortly before the election), "is to harness the despair of the unemployed, the anger of women . . . the rebelliousness of youth".

It didn't work of course. The unemployed stayed at home ("a sacred cause, but a human disappointment"), as Bernard Crick dryly puts it; and women and young people in disproportionate numbers deserted Labour for the Alliance. Who, after all, would actually want to identify with those about posters showing helpless people being swept down a drain, pathetic little children confronting a nightmare-huge ladder with a broken bottom rung?

Whether or not it is true that we are all specks of dust in the whirlwind of historical inevitability, our only chance of significance lying in coalescence in the "greater struggle", it is a fatal misunderstanding of the British character to assume that we are happy to see ourselves presented that way.

The author is the SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.

Reagan's home team plays away

The declining influence of George Shultz in favour of the President's old friend William Clark is giving US foreign policy a distinctly domestic flavour



Shultz (left) and Clark: the "team player" versus the trusted adviser

Washington There is widely-held view in Washington that the authority of George Shultz, the secretary of State, has been eroded by William Clark, President Reagan's National Security Adviser, that he is no longer the driving force behind American foreign policy.

There is no doubt that on Central America, the foreign policy issue which is most preoccupying the Reagan Administration at present, Shultz is not in the driving seat. Policy is largely being formulated in the White House, where Clark has a basement office, even to the extent that Shultz first learnt about the decision to send American naval vessels and troops to the region when he read about it in the newspapers.

His appointment appears to have been upstaged in the Middle East since his abortive mission there a month ago (a mission which he did not want to undertake and which was almost bound to fail). The President's new special envoy to the Middle East is Robert McFarlane, Clark's former deputy, and it has not gone unnoticed that his diplomatic team does not include a single representative from the State Department.

Even in the crucial field of arms control the President is relying more and more on Clark. He now heads the key interagency working committee overseeing the Geneva arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union.

There has been some speculation in Washington that Shultz had become so dismayed by what was happening that he was contemplating a return to his home in California. This, however, would be uncharacteristic of him. He is not like his predecessor, the volatile Alexander Haig, who tended to offer his resignation every time he did not get his own way.

But there is no doubt that Mr Shultz is extremely frustrated and has told the President so. As a result the White House has recently been trying to push Shultz to the centre of public attention.

Turf squabbles between the Secretary of State and the National Security Adviser have been taking place for years, particularly when such forceful personalities as Dr Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski were in what is now Clark's job.



These American officials, foremost loyalty tends to be to their boss whose cause they fight with the same ardour as knights battling on behalf of a feudal monarch.

The present schism between Shultz and Clark - which has also been overlaid by the press - differs from past feuds in one important respect. Whereas Dr Kissinger, Brzezinski and other national security advisers were acknowledged foreign policy experts, Clark is not, nor does he make any claim to be.

Before he joined the Reagan Administration in Washington, Clark had spent little time outside his native California. For him "abroad" was New York City. His disastrous performance at his Senate confirmation hearings when he was appointed Deputy Secretary of State displayed an almost total ignorance of the world outside the US.

He has learnt a lot since then, but the reason President Reagan brought him into the White House was not because he valued his knowledge of international affairs but because Clark was a trusted friend who had served him loyally during his years as governor of California.

Seen from the State Department, the main problem caused by Clark's ascendancy in the foreign policy field is not so much his lack of expertise but the fact that he tends to view issues from the point of view of the domestic political impact they will have on President Reagan. The international ramifications, as in the Soviet pipeline embargo, often tend to be overlooked.



Reagan: lack of interest and expertise in foreign affairs

Thus the dispatch of the fleet to Central America shows conservative Republicans that the President is prepared to be tough with Marxists in America's own backyard. The renewal of grain sales to the Soviet Union wins the support of farmers in the important Midwestern states. The friendlier line the US is now taking with Israel is certain to have an impact on the important Jewish lobby.

The problems posed by Clark's unfamiliarity with the world are compounded in the view of foreign policy specialists, by the President's own lack of expertise and interest in foreign affairs.

In the past domestically-oriented presidents working in harness with strong secretaries of state, such as the President Eisenhower-John Foster Dulles combination, have proved highly effective. But Shultz, whose main expertise is economic affairs, does not have the strength of personality or the assertive temperament to make the President heed his voice rather than that of his colleague in the White House basement.

One of Shultz's main weaknesses is his passive, low-key approach in dealing with members of the Administration. Yet it was precisely these qualities that President Reagan was seeking when he appointed Shultz to succeed the impetuous Haig. Shultz prides himself on being a "team player".

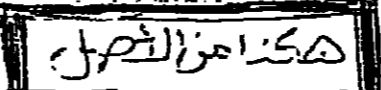
If Shultz had managed to achieve a few major attention-grabbing accomplishments during the past year, people would no doubt now be praising his style and deft touch. But he has not. With the election campaign looming President Reagan is now more interested in action that can produce quick results.

Does this mean that the professional Shultz is on the way out? Almost certainly not. The White House is very concerned about the damage that would be caused internationally if President Reagan were to change his secretary of state for a second time. Besides, Shultz and Clark are said to like each other and do not differ on most issues.

However, what the present rift does show is that the national security adviser, whoever he or she may be, is likely to continue to play a major if not always the major role in determining foreign policy. President Reagan initially set out to downgrade the job but found he could not.

With the increasing interdependence of politics and the economy, and the erosion of the borderline between foreign and domestic policy, the authority of the national security adviser will inevitably increase.

Nicholas Ashford





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NATURAL MONOPOLIES

What is the point of privatizing natural monopolies? When a natural monopoly is privately owned it must be regulated. If it were not, it would exploit its monopoly power and charge too much to the consumer. But, even when prices are controlled by a regulatory body, the rate of return on capital may be excessive compared to that earned elsewhere in industry, establishing a case for a special levy to reduce the dividends attributable to shareholders. Both the functions of the regulatory body and the rate of the special levy would necessarily be public policy concerns; they might generate as much political haggling and bureaucratic interference as similar issues affecting the big state-owned utilities today. So why sell off the assets to the private sector? What would be gained?

These are pertinent questions. There can be no doubt that the case for privatizing natural monopolies is more problematical than the case for privatizing competitive corporations. The differences between a heavily regulated private sector monopoly and a highly controlled public sector monopoly are not, at first sight, all that great. Since the privatization would involve administrative turmoil for management, and some disruption of pension arrangements and work-practices for employees, the change of ownership might seem at best futile and at worst damaging.

But there are differences between private sector and public sector monopolies, even when private ownership is accompanied by regulation. The typical regulatory authority is interested in prices, quality of service and profitability. These are important dimensions of management, but they are not the only ones. There is evidence that it is other aspects which have caused nationalized industry executives most awkwardness and irritation in their dealings with ministers and civil servants over the last thirty years.

In particular, decisions on investment and its financing have been subordinated to government's wider fiscal aims. This has caused several kinds of rigidity and inefficiency. A recent and important example is that British Telecom has been required to finance its capital

expenditure programme largely from trading profits instead of borrowing, although the expected rate of return on investment would be high enough to repay any loans in future and so justify the borrowing option. As a result telephone charges are higher than would otherwise be the case.

This may or may not be a bad thing, but it is surely right in principle for the management of a business to have more say in the pattern of its investment financing than outsiders. In this context Treasury civil servants, who set British Telecom's external financing limit in relation to the desired level of total public sector borrowing, are outsiders.

Perhaps even more harmful than this form of government interference has been the practice of varying nationalized industries' capital expenditure in order to regulate aggregate demand. The original idea, which dates back to Keynes' advocacy of a "somewhat comprehensive socialization of investment" in *The General Theory*, was that the Government could boost a depressed economy by raising public sector investment. This was a much-used weapon in the armoury of demand management in the 1950s and 1960s. Whatever its merits in this role, it undermined the independence and efficiency of decision-making within the nationalized industries. Investments were timed in accordance with macroeconomic policy objectives, not in order to match customer demand. Unnecessary waste and reduced profitability resulted. If the major utilities had been privately owned, it would have been more difficult for the government to bully them in this way.

The central argument for privatizing natural monopolies can be summarized as the enhancement of management freedom consequent on government's reduced ability to intervene. Since prices and product standards are likely to remain - at least partly - subject to regulation, this strengthening of management freedom is particularly valuable in fields such as financial planning and investment-timing.

This argument applies to British Telecom and supports the Government's proposal for privatization. It can be taken a

stage further by noting that telecommunications technology is advancing rapidly. In due course technological changes may allow BT to enter new businesses in information retrieval and dissemination, perhaps in collaboration with private sector companies. If BT were to stay publicly owned its scope for manoeuvre and expansion in these innovative areas would be needlessly cramped.

The granting of more responsibility to management should improve efficiency in the major utilities. But efficiency is not the only consideration. The transfer of functions and powers from politicians to managers should be seen as part of a larger process in which individual responsibility is strengthened and the economic role of the state reduced. If there is a consistent philosophy behind the present Government's approach to industrial policy, this must surely be one of its guiding principles.

But the Government should not stop at privatization. It should also, as far as possible, transform industries now dominated or monopolized by one supplier into more competitive structures. Few industries are natural monopolies in a pure sense. As is well-known, BT now has to compete with Mercury on trunk lines. There are other, more surprising cases where competition might be promoted. For example, although electricity and gas distribution are natural monopolies, electricity and gas production are not. It would be technically feasible for many rival power stations to supply electricity to the national grid, each trying to outbid the other on price. There is nothing inevitable and preordained about the CEBG dominating the production of electricity in this country.

Indeed, BT's privatization might be more acceptable if it were accompanied by convincing steps to increase competition further in the telecommunications market. But even in the absence of such steps privatization would be beneficial. Regulated private sector monopolies may be a second-best solution compared to the competitive ideal, but they are a definite improvement on the third or fourth-best solution of nationalized monopolies.

FLASHES OF SILENCE

Seldom can an editor have had such an inspired idea for filling his opinion columns during the silly season as that which M. André Laurens of *Le Monde* has hit on this year: a debate on "the silence of the left-wing intellectuals". The title clearly involved a deliberate paradox, if not a provocation. To accuse a French intellectual, especially a left-wing one, of being silent is like calling a lobbyist inactive or a gossip columnist discreet. The function of the intellectual in France, at least since Zola's time, is to be seen and heard *sur la place publique*. A silent intellectual cannot, by definition, be pulling his weight.

Moreover, M. Laurens found the perfect red rag to wave at this particular bull: an article by M. Max Gallo, a novelist who has taken service as government spokesman, telling his fellow intellectuals to pull their socks up and get down to a spot of constructive social thought. Sounding almost like some Mrs Thatcher of the ideological market place, M. Gallo sternly reminded his colleagues that "recourse to the state cannot and must not be the solution to every problem". France, he said, "must become once more a place where ideas ferment".

As if that were not enough, *Le Monde* followed it up with an investigation by one of its reporters, M. Philippe Boggio, who wrote that the left-wing government was profoundly disappointed by the lack of support it had received from intellectuals; that it had tried in vain to seduce them with offers of "subsidies, embassies, posts of cultural counsellor or missions abroad", including, incredibly enough, an attempt to make the philosopher Michel Foucault

cultural counsellor in the United States; and that "two years after the tenth of May (date of M. Mitterrand's election) relations between the Socialist State and French thinkers are at absolute zero".

That was on July 27, and in the weeks since almost every issue of the paper has brought new *cris de coeur* from intellectuals, either breaking their silence or protesting that they had never been silent in the first place.

Some accepted M. Gallo's premise, that the level of ideological debate in France has declined in recent years. One, indeed, somewhat maliciously pointed out that this came close to confirming the much quoted remark of the *Wall Street Journal*, a propos of the government-sponsored international gathering of intellectuals in Paris last February, that "France is a nullity in the contemporary active world of culture", and went on to cite M. Gallo's own prose as a sad example of what he was talking about.

Others vigorously contested the charge that France is not at present "a place where ideas ferment". "Permutations," wrote Mme Hélène Farnelin, "are generally quiet and deep, what is visible on the surface being often misleading, and I cannot see, in music, in painting, in poetry, in theatre, in dance, or in literature, that this country is falling asleep as everyone insists on proclaiming..."

M. Gallo himself suggested that the left had come to power at a moment when the ideological initiative had already been seized by the right. "Is political victory," he asked, "only the belated deposit of an already

ebbing intellectual tide?" A good question, which several writers did not hesitate to answer in the affirmative. The alliance with the Communist Party seemed, to most, especially anachronistic, for intellectuals in general are now as powerfully repelled by that party and all it stands for as in former times they were attracted by it.

For many of those who took part as students in the great would-be revolutionary happening of May 1968, not only communism but socialism itself has now become an object of contempt. This revulsion was expressed by the so-called "new philosophers" of the late 1970s. For M. Jean-Ederne Hallier, a member of that school of thought, "socialism and culture are metaphysically contradictory and historically irreconcilable". He maintains that ideologies of all sorts have had their day, and that "we must re-invent everything, starting with the left itself".

It transpires that while by no means all French intellectuals have deserted the left, most have no desire to be ambassadors, and most admit to being disappointed with some if not all aspects of the left's performance in office. None of them, mercifully, want to be the official eulogists and apologists which (if M. Boggio is to be believed) the government was hoping they would be. Intellectuals by and large, as many of them hastened to point out, feel called on to intervene politically only when they see something to criticize, or to oppose. "Can one imagine the intellectuals satisfied or, worse, obedient?" asks Professor Madeleine Reberlioux. For the love of France, let us hope not.

Political funds

From Dr K. D. Ewing
Sir, In an editorial on August 13 you express a view which is held by many people, namely that one of the purposes of the Government's proposal to amend the Trade Union Act 1913 is "the political one of quickening the decline of the Labour Party".

Readers of these columns may wish to reflect on an episode in 1949 when a resolution was before the House of Commons on whether political parties should publish their accounts. The resolution was strong-

ly opposed by a number of Conservative MPs, including the then Mr. Quintin Hogg, who said: "I submit that it is repugnant to the feelings of all decent people... to use the power of a party majority in the House of Commons to force a division upon something which is designed solely to do political damage to their opponents about a controversial matter concerning the machinery of election and party administration".

In a subsequent passage he said: "If hon. members think there is a case on these lines about this subject, the proper method, the only decent method of approach would have been to discuss it in an appropriate conference with all the parties and persons concerned. (470 H.C. Deb., col 2990, December 13, 1949).

It is perhaps disappointing that the Conservatives should display one standard when in Opposition, but another quite different standard when in government. It is too late to have an appropriate conference at which the whole question of party finance is canvassed?

Yours faithfully,
K. D. EWING,
Faculty of Law,
University of Edinburgh,
Old College,
Southbridge,
Edinburgh.
August 15.

Religious viewing and the ratings

From the head of Religious Programmes, Television South
Sir, Thank you for your accurate and well-timed comments (leader, August 18) on the problems faced by religious broadcasters in ITV. May I add a couple of points.

The re-scheduling of ITV's religious documentary output to 2.00pm on Sundays take place in a creatively created climate of worry about the commercial competitiveness of ITV. Yet, on the very day of your leader, the companies reported a 22.3 per cent increase in net advertising revenue for July, following a June increase of 17.6 per cent. Peak viewing in London was the highest since 1979, and, late-night, the highest since 1977.

The false assertion that viewers reject religious programmes should not go unchallenged. As the BBC continues to demonstrate with programmes as popular as *Songs of Praise* and as distinguished and revealing as much of *Everman*, religious programmes, properly edited, funded and scheduled can and do contribute both ratings and distinction to the output.

While no doubt the apparent progressive rundown in resources and production values of the principal occupant of the 6.00pm Sunday slot has contributed to the negative ratings situation there, a glance at the BARB chart shows that the audience on Sunday afternoon on BBC 1 for BBC 1 not at 6.00pm but two hours earlier. Religion doesn't lose the viewers; it suffers, with everything else, from a bad schedule.

Of course the issue now goes far beyond this particular problem and you rightly call for urgent attention to it by both IBA and BBC Governors. But it is for the churches, too, to make an urgent and severe reappraisal of their relationship with the two authorities. For too long they have accepted client status as the unspoken price of their protected position; but it is to them in the end that producers and Governors alike look to insist that this simply is not good enough.

Yours faithfully,
ANGUS WRIGHT,
Head of Religious Programmes,
Television South,
Television Centre,
Southampton.

From the Reverend Canon M. M. Martin

Sir, Thank you for your leader "Religion and the Ratings". The television religious programmes cater for the elderly and those who cannot get to worship in their own accustomed church.

These are the members of society who enjoy "forty winks" at the time when ITV intend to place their religious programme.

They, for the most part, really need a religious programme at a time when they can participate. There should be a debate, and even commercial companies, especially should remember all the age ranges of their listeners or lookers.

Yours sincerely,
M. M. MARTIN,
Abbeyleigh House,
52 Creffield Road,
Colchester.

Supporting Mr Steel

From Lord Mayhew

Sir, Some of your readers may be in danger of confusing the views of London Liberals with those of the London Liberal Party and its chairman, Mr Darracott (August 19). This is a mistake which those who know the Liberal Party well have long since learned to avoid.

The London Liberal Party, as Mr Darracott makes clear, holds that final authority for our election manifesto should rest with our standing committee, with its majority of non-parliamentary activists, and that the manifesto should include policies approved by the standing committee, even though the Party leader and the parliamentary Party oppose them.

It also believes that non-parliamentary activists should intervene in the appointment of parliamentary spokesmen last year it called for my own resignation as parliamentary spokesman on defence. On constitutional issues, the London Liberal Party thus follows broadly the guidelines laid down by Mr Tony Benn.

By contrast, London Liberals support the principles and practice of parliamentary democracy. We also have confidence in our party leader, David Steel.

Yours etc,
MAYHEW,
House of Lords,
August 19.

Sighting the mole

From Lord Campbell of Croft

Sir, The letter from members of the Socialist Society (August 18) compared media coverage of the Cowley 13 and of "really dramatic acts of infiltration in recent times" a systematic series of Conservative political appointments to major industrial and financial enterprises - and notably BL's own Michael Edwards.

But Sir Michael Edwards was appointed chairman and chief executive of BL in 1977, and to the National Enterprise Board in 1975, when a Labour Government was in office (in both cases).

Was this a straightforward error in the letter? Or was it another example of the word "Socialist" having different meanings for different political groups?

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF CROFT,
Holme Rose,
Nairnshire,
August 19.

The name of the Essex village mentioned in Serenity's leader on the late Sir Nikolaus Pevsner is Lawford.

Clarification of the Soviet threat

From Dr Robert McGeehan

Sir, It was refreshing, in the summer doldrums, to read your two-fisted leader of August 18, which swatted both Russian expansionism and its Western apologists, the latter typified by (but not limited to) the editorials one might find in *The Guardian*.

The analysis of "the Soviet challenge", however, begs for further conceptual clarification of that elusive bugaboo, the Soviet Threat. There can be no question that Russian policies are less than benign, but is the challenge the same as the threat?

The other side of the coin of the phony cord-on-sanitaire thesis is the facile assumption of the utility of Soviet military power and the putative possibilities this bestows upon Moscow's capacity to engage in blackmail.

The huge Russian military machine is, of course, very unpleasant to contemplate; but what, exactly, might it do? To whom? Under what circumstances? We have indeed been surprised by Soviet aggression from Czechoslovakia to Afghanistan, Russia's use of force remains strictly limited to cases

where they think they can get away with it, excluding in particular those states protected by the Atlantic Alliance.

The Soviet challenge, in the light of the strategic stability guaranteed by nuclear deterrence, is really a challenge to the Russians themselves: as a matter of direct concern within their polyglot empire, and as a gamble in the selection of potential victims who might be assisted by Western powers.

The deeper problem we in the West must grapple with is how to identify a threat which goes beyond a challenge and - even more difficult in a time of recession and nostalgia for a failed détente - to agree on what to do about it without frightening ourselves more than our adversaries.

August 1968 is not, in my judgment, as forgotten as you suggest. What are discarded are the mistaken notions that Soviet policy is simply defensive and that "good relations" can rest upon any base less sturdy than a stable balance of power.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT MCGEEHAN,
9 St James's Square, SW1.

Libyan views of Chad

From Mr Nagi Bouzareiba

Sir, The present conflict in Chad is of sufficient significance to justify the inclusion of a place in your leader's column ("Eating people is wrong", August 16). However, by accepting a series of fabricated allegations which claim Libyan intervention in Chad, and ignoring the role of the United States in destabilising the fragile stability of Chad under Mr Goukouni Oueddei's presidency, the conclusions you reach are understandable, if faulty.

Firstly, you overlook Libya's legitimate concerns regarding the stability of Chad, which lies on our southern borders. It is natural, in view of the American threat to the Libyan Jamahiriya which you have reported frequently, that we view the conflict there, and the foreign intervention by the United States and its allies, with concern. It appears, from your editorial, that you accept that France and the United States have a legitimate role in Chad, but we have no right to express our interest.

The Libyan position, which Western newspapers appear reluctant to report, has been consistent and clear. The Jamahiriya believes that stability in Chad is crucial to the whole of the region, and, moreover, that this is dependent on national reconciliation between the rival factions. Mr Goukouni Oueddei headed such a government of national unity, created with the help and blessing of the Organization of African Unity.

More important, Hissène Habré not only led a revolt against Goukouni's government, but did so with the direct backing of the United States. Only last June the House of Representatives intelligence committee in Washington was told by a CIA official how the agency provided \$10m in funds to finance Habré's rebel forces in overthrowing Goukouni's Government. It is justifiable, therefore, to blame the United States for subversion in Chad, and for being directly responsible for the present war.

Vacation village

From Sir Frank Merten

Sir, Mr Neil Hooley, in his letter of August 11 about the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI), continues his campaign against the decision of the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) to improve the airport on the island of Providenciales. As the Minister then responsible for ODA I feel I should comment.

He seems to think there is some mystery why Club Meditterané failed to build its village by the due date. No mystery: it was their commercial judgement. Others, who took a different view, did invest \$13m on the same island, Mr Hooley calls them, in his letter, "foreign speculators".

He complains that the Government has "airily dismissed" the

select committee's genuine worry about drug trafficking. Not so. What was dismissed was the committee's conclusion which had no supporting evidence.

He then goes on to refer to the TCI as a "haven for tax evasion." Mr Hooley's criticisms, no doubt well-meaning, are the very stuff of the politics of the left.

As I said when I gave evidence to the committee, let us wait and review it in a few years time when the Club Med village is operating. That is the time to judge the effectiveness of the decision to improve the airport with our taxpayers' money.

Yours sincerely,
NEIL MARTEN,
Swalcliffe House,
Near Banbury,
Oxfordshire,
August 4.

The return from which these figures are drawn makes no provision for this possibility and since the purpose of the return was, inter alia, to inform the Department of the Environment of total budgeted spending, this amount had to go in somewhere - in what appeared to us to be the least inappropriate column on the form.

Far from having a considerable amount of unallocated administrative costs, Liverpool's budget includes full detailed statements of the output of all departments, including the central departments.

Yours faithfully,
C. M. REDDINGTON,
City Treasurer,
City of Liverpool,
PO Box No. 1,
Municipal Buildings,
Liverpool,
August 16.

Local council losses

From Mr C. M. Reddington

Sir, It may well be a vain hope to try to halt the hare first set running by Mr Sparrow in *Public Finance and Accountability* and now sent further on its way by your Local Government Correspondent (August 15), since the headline conclusion - that local authorities "lose" £200m - buttresses some of the current prejudices about local government accountability and efficiency and I fear that it may already have passed into the realm of accepted fact. But the facts in my own authority are somewhat different and illustrate, all too clearly, the danger of drawing dramatic conclusions from figures which were originally prepared for quite a different purpose.

Liverpool is listed as the local authority with the third highest amount of unallocated administrative expenses in the country. Of the £8.8m quoted, £8.4m represents the 1983-84 partnership programme which at budget time had not been

agreed by the Department of the Environment and could not then be allocated to specific services, although the allocation was subsequently made.

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City Treasurer,
City of Liverpool,
PO Box No. 1,
Municipal Buildings,
Liverpool,
August 16.

Wreck for charity?

From Mrs Veronica Ming

Sir, As the grand-daughter of an officer who perished in HMS Hampshire in 1916, I was most interested to read (report, August 15) that a propeller with a scrap value of £45,000 has been salvaged from the wreck.

If, in fact, the MoD considers that recognising the propeller to the depths will appease those who cry desecration, my counter-proposal is that the propeller be sold and the

sum raised be donated to a suitable charity project, such as Sutherland Housing.

I favour a realistic approach and little can be left of my grand-father after 67 years under water. If charities can benefit, why not salvage the entire wreck?

Yours faithfully,
VERONICA MING,
30 St Andrews Road,
Ilford,
Essex,
August 17.

Economics at school level

From Mr Bryan Hurl

Sir, If Sir Keith Joseph would care to return to his old school next month he could sit in on the course of "Economics" here at Harrow which I, and a younger colleague, teach to each year of the sixth form; we seem to have already anticipated what is causing anxiety in the mind of one of our Old Boys.

The inverted commas were chosen with care. All reputable schools have flourishing A level courses in economics; but I cannot believe that this difficult and numerate social science is quite what is intended in the current debate. And if economics is diluted down to, say, O level standard, it becomes fairly meaningless.

For the rest of the sixth form what is appropriate is consideration of current economic problems. It demands a lot from the teacher as there is no formal text and pupil participation is essential: its topicality and intrinsic importance have pupil appeal.

The aim in the course is to examine the source of our standard of living, the importance of economic growth, weakness of the balance of payments, worry over deindustrialisation, the reasons for the "English Disease". An inevitable conclusion to the course is the insight that many of Sir Keith's fellow MPs, of whatever political persuasion, are themselves sadly ignorant of simple economic insights. In which case we seem to have come full circle: his anxiety is justified.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN HURL,
Harrow School,
Harrow on the Hill,
Middlesex,
August 19.

Body and mind

From Professor Margaret J. Christie

Sir, Mr Garratt's reminder (August 18) that good medical practice has always involved appraisal of the patient's total environment is timely: in today's heated exchanges we tend to forget the inheritance from past millennia. At a later point (1818) in history Heimroth used the word "psychosomatic", which still serves to describe the activity of appraising the totality of a patient's life.

The psychosomatic approach in contemporary medicine has both clinical and research components: the former involves much which may be regarded as "art" while the latter provides the "scientific" foundations. Such foundational research, often undertaken by psychophysicists, includes the investigation of those physiological processes and pathways whereby the effects of environmental stimuli perceived by the individual and classified as "threatening" or "worrying" - become translated into somatic disorder. This "scientific" examination of the translation of psyche into some complex and underpins the activities of the clinician: there are no competing claims of body and mind".

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET J. CHRISTIE,
Professor of Psychology,
University of Bradford,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire,
August 18.

Back to basics

From Dr Kenneth Surin

Sir, Your editorial today (August 10) on the World Council of Churches seems to rest on a basic misconception. In it you argue that the Council should do more to "narrow the gap between the ordinary Christian in the pew and the council". But what if the "ordinary Christian in the pew" is serenely untrodden by the realities of racism, social injustice and political oppression? What if this Christian clings to a purely personal faith precisely as a means of averting his or her gaze from these very realities?

"He who says he abides in him ought to walk in the same way in which he walked" (1 John 2:6). The way walked by Christ led him to denounce the cruel and dehumanising practices of the society in which he lived. In walking the way of Christ, that is, in fulfilling his prophetic function, the Christian Church may be called upon in certain situations to denounce the ways of the "ordinary Christian".

Hence, the very existence of such a gap between the "ordinary Christian" and the World Council of Churches may indeed constitute living proof that the member churches of the Council are after all fulfilling their prophetic function. It is possible, therefore, that the crucifying task of witnessing to this prophetic function may require the Church to maintain the very gap that you appear to want abolished.

If this is true, then the World Council of Churches would do well to ignore the advice proffered in your editorial.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SURIN,
The College of St Paul and St Mary,
The Park,
Chesham,
Gloucestershire.

Intimations of mortality

From Dr Stephen Pasmore

Sir, When I was in general practice in Kensington during the Blitz I received a postcard from an evacuated patient which read: "I have heard you have perished in an air raid, but if you are still alive will you please send me a repeat prescription for my sleeping tablets."

Yours sincerely,
STEPHEN PASMORE,
South Cottage,
Ham Gate Avenue,
Richmond, Surrey.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE

August 20: The Queen was represented by Mr Magnus Shearer...

KENSINGTON PALACE

August 20: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon visited Macellan Distillery...

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. J. Finbow and Miss J. F. Deall. The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr and Mrs W. Finbow...

Marriages

Mr P. A. Sweeney and Miss S. R. Waldron. The marriage took place on Saturday at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway, New York City...

Birthdays today

Dame Geraldine Aves, 85. Mr Mark Bohan, 57. Lady (Edgar) Bonham-Carter, 90. Professor Sir Colin Buchanan, 76. Dr Rob Buckman, 55. Major-General Earl Cathart, 84. Sir Richard Culling, 71. Professor Sir Cyril Ashley Clarke, 76. Mr Steve Davis, 26. Mr Somerset de Chair, 73. Mr P. G. H. Fowler, 91. Mr Gerald Long, 80. Mr David MacLear, 86. Sir James Minter, 62. Air Vice-Marshal M. E. M. Perkins, 76. Sir Anthony Tule, 63.

Latest wills

Viscount's £1.6m estate. 1st Viscount Head, of Bishopsstone, Salisbury, Wiltshire, former Conservative Secretary of State for War and Minister of Defence, left estate valued at £1,605,836 net.

Brideshead Catholicism revisited

by Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales will no doubt judge opinion in their community correctly, and not dally long with the notion of restoring the old 'fish on Fridays' tradition.

From that information, and from the behaviour of various hierarchies on the issue of Friday abstinence more recently, it can be deduced that the clause in question was inserted at the last minute, and was not therefore covered by the earlier consultations.

On the whole, the new Code of Canon Law has been welcomed. Though law-making is not an easy activity in the era after Vatican II, and there is something incongruous about the very idea of codifying the fruits of that council, the experts seem to be agreed that the job has been well done, in general.

There are two larger issues. The first concerns the way the new Code of Canon Law came to be formulated. In the process of preparation various drafts were circulated, but at no time did a full open consultation take place.

Mr Frank Bowkett putting the finishing touches to his latest puppet, a 3ft-high version of Punch for the proposed Theatre Museum in Covent Garden, London. It took him about 200 hours to carve and paint. Naturally, he has also made a Judy for the museum.

"Punch has always been very traditional, with a crescent base and a sharp nose," said Mr Bowkett, of Plymouth, Devon. "But Judy has been given many different faces throughout the years. My idea of her is that she is a drinker, so I have given her a real gum nose."

The clause in the code concerning Friday abstinence does allow local hierarchies to adopt alternative penitential practices, and that is its saving feature. The search is on, therefore, for some pastoral better balance in Roman Catholic spirituality.

Babies are always at risk when bath water is being emptied. The essence of the old idea of penitential mortification was lost when it became the petty legalism of eating smoked salmon sandwiches instead of ham on Fridays, and made ridiculous when eating a morsel of Friday meat was regarded as an equal sin to murder.

If the insight is to be regained the way will not be through the imposition of a strict rule. Legalism would once again undermine the spiritual lesson.

Mr or it necessarily appropriate to invent some rather artificial eccentricity which British Catholics could adopt. Symbols of tribal identity are not evangelistically or ecumenically helpful.

The core of the idea of a penitential practice is not that it should be disagreeable in itself, but that the duty to perform it should take precedence over the desire not to, for whatever small reason. There is one duty at which Roman Catholics in Britain appear to be rather backward, which is yet central to their faith: the duty to read the Bible, especially the Gospels.

That custom is not treated by episcopal edict, but grows from a faithful long-term cultivation. The Roman Catholic Church, of all British churches, has all the resources it would need to implant such a habit, not least in its schools. And it would command rather more respect, possibly even more imitation, in the wider community beyond those to whom the new Code of Canon Law is addressed, than abstention from meat on Fridays.

Appointments in the Forces. The Army. COLONEL G. W. Field to M.O.D. as Col. Aug 22. COLONEL J. G. A. G. to M.O.D. as Col. Aug 22. COLONEL J. E. M. to M.O.D. as Col. Aug 22. COLONEL J. E. M. to M.O.D. as Col. Aug 22.

Latest appointments. Mr Charles Thompson, aged 53, first secretary in the South Pacific department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, to be British High Commissioner to the Republic of Mauritius in succession to Mr D H G Rose.

OBITUARY

MR BENIGNO AQUINO

Unrelenting opposition leader in Philippines

Mr Benigno Aquino, who was shot dead in Manila yesterday on his return to the Philippines from exile, was for years an unrelenting opponent of President Marcos, though it was to the President that he owed his life and subsequent permission to go to the United States after he had been sentenced to death in 1977. He was 50.

Aquino had a turbulent career first as a journalist, then as a politician who became fervently opposed to what he regarded as the President's restrictive laws. Having early on joined the old Liberal Party, to which President Marcos himself had belonged before becoming a member of the Nacionalista Party in the 1960s, Aquino developed as a likely candidate for the Presidency, but in 1972 martial law was imposed and he was detained on charges of murder, subversion and illegal possession of firearms.

From then until 1980 he was detained in a military camp. Through that time and including the period when he was sentenced to death by a military court, he refused to yield political ground; at one time he fasted in his cell to dramatise his cause.

President Marcos, aware of hostile reaction in the United States to the death sentence, instructed the tribunal to reopen the trial. There followed extended legal and political moves, until the President, having vainly appealed to Aquino to forget the past and join him in building a new Philippines society, released him in 1980 to go to the United States for heart surgery.

Aquino then accepted a Fellowship at Harvard University and did research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but none of this resolved the fundamental issues hanging over him, as it were. He continued to fire broadsides.

Architecture, Pevsner said there was a great need for a comprehensive history of art in English, as well as for a series of county-by-county architectural gazetteers. With little hesitation Allen Lane agreed to publish both.

The Buildings of England began publication in 1951 and was completed in 1974. The Pelican History of Art was not so much as mentioned in your excellent obituary. Both it and The Buildings of England owed their existence to a post-prandial walk round the rose garden with Allen Lane at the latter's country house.

Asked what projects he would like to tackle next after the successful Outline of European

against the government in Manila from afar, and this month a military court in his home country confirmed the death sentence against him.

In defiance of this, and of other warnings that his life would be in danger, Aquino went home, evidently to challenge anew for the establishment of more democratic institutions.

Born on November 27, 1932, Aquino at the age of 17 became a war correspondent in Korea for the Manila Times. Later he entered politics and became the youngest mayor, deputy governor of Tarlac, his home province on the island of Luzon. His differences with President Marcos began to emerge in the 1960s, and the President's wife, Imelda, also came in for Aquino's sharp criticism.

In 1967 Aquino was elected to the Senate at the age of 34, short of the statutory age requirement that a senator must be 35 or more. The Senate electoral tribunal had to confirm his election, which was challenged by the President's party.

Having now taken the stage of national politics as the youngest member of the Senate, Aquino's rhetorical skill and great ambition made him a formidable opponent of the Government. As leader of the opposition People's Power Movement he managed to make statements even from his prison cell before and after an election in 1978 for an interim National Assembly.

"The political deck was stacked up against us", he proclaimed in a message issued during his wife's absence when the voting was over. This belief was at the heart of his fight to the end.

Aquino's wife Corason was a member of a wealthy family in the Philippines; they had five children.

SIR NIKOLAUS PEVSNER

A correspondent writes: It is a measure of Pevsner's versatility and achievement that his editorship of The Pelican History of Art was not so much as mentioned in your excellent obituary. Both it and The Buildings of England owed their existence to a post-prandial walk round the rose garden with Allen Lane at the latter's country house.

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Archaeology

Medieval Alwa reveals its treasure

A large basilican church has been excavated, with evidence of links to Nubia and Egypt to the north, and trade contacts which in the twelfth century may have reached as far as China. Sir Lawrence Kirwan, Life President of the British Institute in Eastern Africa, reports on the excavation.

The conversion of Alwa in AD 580 was the work of a doughty Monophysite bishop, Longinus, who made the journey from Egypt to Alwa by camel across the Eastern Desert. Almost all that is known about these Christian kingdoms comes from excavations in northern Nubia where Bishop Longinus had already spent six years founding the first Nubian Church. The most spectacular discovery (which I described in The Times) was by a Polish expedition at Faras during the High Dam salvage campaign: the discovery of a basilica buried in wind-blown sand.

It is the southernmost of three Nubian kingdoms to the south of Egypt, dedicated to Egyptian gods and African deities, which were converted to Christianity in the sixth century by missions from Constantinople.

All its mural paintings were intact, portraits of saints and martyrs. Nubian bishops and Nubian kings and queens in Byzantine regalia. Medieval Alwa meanwhile had remained unexplored apart from some encouraging trial excavations by P. L. Shinnie at Soba 30 years ago. Digging close by, the British Institute's expedition, led by Charles Daniels and Derek Welby of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, came upon the massive red brick foundations of a five-aisled basilica.

It had a stone-floored apse and altar base and was similar in size to but rather later in date than the basilica, a cathedral, at Faras founded by a Nubian bishop Paulus in AD 707. There was a vaulted crypt with tombs below a chapel at the north-east end of the basilica, with several burials, mostly plundered, and fragments of embroidered clothing.

An area near the north-east end of the Faras basilica had been a burial place for bishops and some of the burials in the crypt at Soba may be also those of bishops.

Pottery and terracotta lamps found dated from the ninth to the twelfth centuries and there was much evidence of reconstruction and embellishment: two pulpits of different periods, and several paving levels, one of marble. For example, it has been reported that poorer women who are presumably under greater stress, bear more girls than boys.

Such tilting of sex ratios, some specialists believe, is a mechanism for survival. It is suggested, for instance, that some animals, such as caribou, produce more female offspring when food is short because a weakened female is more likely to produce offspring than a weakened male who must contend with other males to mate.

Among the finds there was a large, copper studded wooden chest, plundered of its treasures. It had originally been covered in gold on one side.

The discovery of the basilica, which is almost certainly the very large church at Soba, the Church of Manabli, mentioned by the thirteenth century historian Abu Sa'ib confirms the flourishing state of Christianity in medieval Alwa recorded by several contemporary Muslim authors.

Some seventh-century pottery sealed below the lowest floor level of the basilica suggests that there may be an even earlier church awaiting discovery by the British Institute's third expedition to the site next winter.

Also, there may be a much earlier temple at Soba. A building, only partly excavated, contained a large sandstone block with a relief of the Egyptian goddess Hathor, and pieces of a monumental stone lion, possibly from a sphinx.

The relief resembles sculpture from temple in the northern Sudan, a temple of Taharqa, the Sudanese king who became Pharaoh of Egypt in the seventh century BC and battled with Assyrians in Egypt and Palestine (II Kings).

Science report

Environment and the cheaper sex

New York (NY Times News Service) - For more than half a century scientists have debated why ratios of male to female offspring vary at different times in populations of humans and other animals.

For example, it has been reported that poorer women who are presumably under greater stress, bear more girls than boys.

Such tilting of sex ratios, some specialists believe, is a mechanism for survival. It is suggested, for instance, that some animals, such as caribou, produce more female offspring when food is short because a weakened female is more likely to produce offspring than a weakened male who must contend with other males to mate.

The latest observations come from two researchers in Australia. They report that in some kangaroo populations many more males are found in the pouch during periods of severe drought. In fact, the sex ratio appears closely correlated with local rainfall.

It is possible that the sex imbalance arises from death in the womb. According to Judith H. Nyers, of the Institute of Animal Resource Ecology at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, one consequence of prenatal mortality of one sex would be a reduction in total productivity of offspring.

In arguing against any other control of sex ratios, she instances various studies in which animals under stress not only produce an excess of females, but also a reduced number of offspring.

Her thesis is that poor environmental conditions lead to production of the cheaper sex. The cheaper sex, in that context, is the one that places the least demand on the mother, namely the female, which tends to be smaller.

An example of more male deaths in the womb is given by Dr Eric L. Charady, a professor of biology at the University of Utah, in his book The Theory of Sex Allocation, published last year by Princeton University Press.

Eleven female albino rats, subjected to stress during pregnancy, gave birth to 38 males and 68 females whereas 11 other adult females, not subjected to stress, produced 72 males and 70 females.

Clearly, he wrote, more sons died in utero, so both the sex ratio and clutch size altered. It might be argued in the case of kangaroos that producing excessive numbers of males acts as a form of birth control when water supplies are meager and food is scarce.

The effect would be to diminish breeding. The ratio tilts slightly in the opposite direction when the rains return and more females are produced.

The studies of 1,161 red kangaroos showed that during dry spells as many as 130

Press Council rulings

Hoax letter complaint is upheld

A complaint that the Daily Telegraph improperly published a letter without checking whether it was genuine was upheld by the Press Council today.

The council did not uphold a further complaint by Mr Henry Hammerman, of Bingham Road, Croydon, Surrey, that the newspaper's headline "Where loyalty truly lies" above the letter contributed to neo-nazism.

The council's adjudication was: It is incumbent on newspapers to have a satisfactory system of checking that letters which they propose to publish are genuine. The letter without checking whether it was genuine was upheld by the Press Council today.

The adjudication said in part: The Sun produced no evidence for its allegation that at the trial of the spy, Geoffrey Prime, the Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, held back mention of the accused man's involvement with a child-sex organization to avoid embarrassing security chiefs. The council upheld Sir Michael's complaint that the editor refused to withdraw the false allegation and declared that the editor should either have substantiated it or have withdrawn it.

The adjudication said, in part: So far as the first story is concerned, the Press Council cannot accept the pressure of time, can excuse the publication of so significant an inaccuracy which in the context and by the conclusion drawn from it reflects unfavourably on someone's reputation.

The Press Council is not satisfied that the links between Mr Frewen and Sir James, such as they were, were sufficient to justify the introduction of Sir James's name into the second story. The Press Council, therefore, finds Sir James's name and with it unjustifiably introduced into both stories. The complaint against The Observer is upheld.

Changes needed Goldsmith says. Sir James Goldsmith said yesterday that, like many other British institutions, the Press Council had been "penetrated" by people opposed to freedom and democracy, and as a result had lost credibility.

Speaking from Miami after hearing that his complaint against The Observer had been upheld, but that the council had also deplored his behaviour, Sir James said he would continue his campaign for reform of the council, which he had begun eight years ago.

The Council criticized The Observer for unjustifiably bringing Sir James's name into two reports with the intention of embarrassing him by innuendo. Sir James's complaint concerned two articles written by Mr Michael Gillard, which respectively appeared to link him with the Italian banker, Roberto Calvi, whose body was found hanging under Blackfriars Bridge all within a week of a company run by Mr Justin Frewen, which was then under investigation by the department of Trade.

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Affairs before Holmes a Court takeover come under scrutiny

Revenue launches investigation into ACC after secret DoT inquiry

By Jonathan Clare

The Inland Revenue is conducting an investigation into the affairs of Associated Communications Corporation, formerly headed by Lord Grade and now owned by Mr Robert Holmes a Court, the Australian financier.

London on ACC business, said at the weekend: "There are a number of investigations - the tax people and the Department of Trade. They arose out of all the publicity surrounding ACC before I arrived on the scene."

Mr Holmes a Court bought ACC after an acrimonious £60m takeover battle with Mr Gerald Ronson, a property millionaire. Mr Holmes a Court gained control in April last year.

Both signed option agreements with Betray Investments, ACC's property subsidiary, allowing them to buy their company-owned homes at below market price.

Mr Holmes a Court says he is in London for a routine ACC board meeting. His takeover of ACC started in 1981 when he bought a small percentage of shares through the stock market.

City Editor's Comment

Handicapping the government broker

The Treasury was understandably anxious last week to capitalize on the latest, more modest, figures for money and bank lending by pushing out some judicious white propaganda. The proposition is simple. The money supply, while apparently way over target, is coming back under control.

The implied message to markets is even clearer. Forget about rising interest rates and keep buying the government stock. Debt sales have been going well in the past few weeks, with about £1bn cleared in July and a further £800m, two fifths paid, safely on the road last week.

But the authorities still remember their failure to sell enough government debt in the spring. That produced a mini funding crisis as the Government's inability to borrow long boosted money supply, producing fears of higher interest rates and making debt sales yet harder to achieve.

Both the Treasury and the Bank of England are anxious to avoid any repeat in the autumn, when they will want to sell more big chunks of gilt-edged stock just at the time when pessimists have been predicting interest rates will rise.

It is never easy to sell gilt-edged in such circumstances, but changes in the markets have made the task more difficult. It is hardly a criticism of Mr Nigel Althaus, pressed into service as government broker after the untimely death of Lord Cromwell, to say that his predecessor showed a remarkable feel for the market that allowed him to achieve near miracles with government funding.

Although Lord Cromwell was not in the job too long, it was said after his death that he was the best ever government broker. He certainly foxed stockbrokers, who sometimes only realized just how much

debt had been sold, in mini-tranches, after official figures were released. More recently, the Treasury has taken a greater interest in funding with mixed success. Last week's convertible stock, which appealed to building societies with cash back in their pockets, was a timely winner. But it has not always been so. While government stocks have become more exotic, techniques seem more traditional.

Meanwhile, new blood has brought more sophisticated techniques to gilt-edged jobbing, a particularly vital part of the funding process as jobbers have the delicate task of making books in a huge market where the Government, over a period, is usually a massive seller.

In this symbiotic relationship, the government broker has an interest in helping the jobber to keep the market stable. But the two sides are jockeying for position. Nerve and skill are vital, but two big jobbers have now discovered a secret weapon in the form of the gilt-edged contract in the new financial futures exchange.

Although futures turnover is comparatively small, it enables the jobbers to hedge their positions on interest rates, greatly strengthening their bargaining power. This is much to the chagrin of leading brokers, the third element in the gilt-edged triangle, who hate to think of the jobbers so profitably outsmarting them.

The Bank of England while approving the futures exchange, does not allow the government broker to operate in it. The futures markets help funding by increasing effective liquidity. But the present arrangements make the government broker's task even harder, since he has to play the game with one hand tied behind his back. It would not be surprising if the authorities reconsider.

End of the buyer credit in sight

With a speed unheard of among even the slickest of the City's international financiers, Britain is replacing a method of financing overseas sales, used for two decades, with one which halves the insurance cost to exporters.

On the way out is the buyer credit. Since 1961, more than 2,000 such loans have been insured by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Each made a set amount of money available to a foreign buyer, usually a bank, under which any number of customers could make purchases from any number of British capital equipment suppliers.

The new system is the International Trade. It is understood the Bank of England wants to set up the new appeal body which would listen to applications for membership which have been rejected by the Stock Exchange. It will be the first time such a procedure has existed. Previously the Stock Exchange's word was final.

The changes are part of a package proposed by the Stock Exchange in return for an out-of-court settlement of its case with the Office of Fair Trading. The OFT's action, which alleges the Stock Exchange's rule book is against the public interest, stands adjourned while the exchange works out satisfactory reforms.

In the past two weeks, however, Chase Trade Finance and Lloyds Bank Export Finance have introduced what are already being called "Abes", which stands for Associated Borrowers Endorsement. It is a system whereby Chase Trade Finance, £3m loan to itself through Chase National Bank in Cairo for any number of Egyptian buyers to import British goods.

Similarly, Lloyds has "lent" £2m to its own subsidiary in Madrid, the Bank of London and South America. Mr David Wills, manager of Lloyds Bank Export Finance, said: "It is a back-door privatization of ECGD's work, which it invested and welcomes."

The importance of the system is that the bank is acting as its own guarantor. ECGD is no longer involved in the lengthy evaluation of a foreign buyer's creditworthiness before insuring a buyer credit.

More important to the exporter, it cuts the premium in half. No longer does the loan have to be insured against political and commercial risks, because the latter doubt is removed.

Greater powers likely for CSI

The Council for the Securities Industry is likely to play a significant role in guiding through proposed changes of the Stock Exchange rule book.

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Portugal poised to pass lay-off laws

The Portuguese Government is preparing three laws to present to Parliament which are aimed at drastically altering the face of the Portuguese economy in the next 18 months.

The first will permit workers to be temporarily laid off by companies in severe economic straits. Under present laws they cannot be laid off or fired - a situation which has put many companies on the verge of bankruptcy.

The Government is paying vast sums to keep State-run industries, such as the shipyards, transport companies and railways, running with an excess of workers.

The second law will open up nationalized sectors such as banking, insurance, cement, fertilizers and eventually beer to private investment.

The government plans to authorize centralized banks for agriculture, exports and investment.

The law will apply to private and state-run companies.

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Gold bullion seized by Customs

Almost every gold trading company in London has been interviewed by Customs and Excise officers in connection with a suspected value-added tax fraud involving huge amounts of smuggled gold coins and bullion.

Gold held by a number of the larger companies in the London market and worth millions of pounds has recently been seized or frozen for the purposes of trading, by Customs and Excise.

The Gryn's group has proposed to allow companies to borrow medium/long term from approved banks and institutions but pay interest net of corporation tax thus improving cash flow. The other proposal is to stabilize base rates at 6 per cent for calculating interest on long-term investment loans by providing a government subsidy when rates are higher.

The group argues the net cost to government would be small when higher output and revenues were taken into account.

Many industrialists believe the time has come to take a more radical approach to reducing the cost of investment for industry, although there are wide differences of views on how this should be achieved.

Mr John Hyde, chairman of Charterhouse Japhet which is believed to have had about \$1m (£660,000) worth of gold frozen, said: "This is very delicate at the moment. Customs has no complaints against the bank or its employees. We just happened to be holding the gold when the music stopped."

Until last year when the Government imposed VAT on the sale of gold coins, it was unnecessary to smuggle gold into the country to pull off the VAT fraud. The fraudsters would simply melt down the coins, which were VAT exempt, and sell them on as bullion which was not.

A two-month trial of eight men accused of a £2m VAT gold fraud was halted in June. London bullion dealers stopped trading in coins with the public at the beginning of this month after coming under increasing pressure

Cheap cash for industry proposed

The Treasury is to take another look at proposals to make cheap, long-term finance available to industry in order to encourage industrial investment.

In a report last month the Gryn's study group chaired by Lord King and set up by Conservative MP for Surrey North West, Mr Michael Gryn's, roundly condemned successive governments and Whitehall for failing to appreciate industry's financing needs and elaborated two schemes to cut the cost of long-term investment finance.

The group has met Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor and Mr John Moore, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, to discuss their proposals.

Treasury ministers are said to sympathize with the group's aims although they are unconvinced about the methods put forward.

However, Treasury officials will study the plans and the Gryn's study group is to meet Mr Moore again next month.

The low level of investment by British industry was highlighted last week by Government figures showing that the level of capital spending in the economy fell by 1.5 per cent in the first half of this year compared with the previous six months.

Apart from encouraging investment, the Government hoped to reduce industry's reliance on bank borrowing thereby making it easier to control the money supply.

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Firms want rates vetting

The Government is being urged to set up businessmen's rates committees with statutory rights to vet their local council's rates and spending plans.

The Institute of Directors says in a letter published today that Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, that the committees should have far-reaching powers to represent businessmen's views on rate levels.

"They have a major contribution to make to securing more reasonable levels of local authority spending and more efficient provision of public services, the institute says. Under its proposals, each

county and district council would have a business rates-payers' consultative committee consisting of between eight and 15 local businessmen.

The committees would have statutory rights of access to all council records and to obtain information from councillors and council employees about the council's budget.

The idea, which is put forward in response to the recent Government White Paper on rates, is seen by the institute as one means of restraining high-spending local authorities. Industry has often complained about its rates burden

paid the price for believing that they could outwit the market.

The most telling aspect of the case against government intervention and direction - what Mr Lal calls the "dirigiste" is that it has not employed the analytical tools of welfare economics. Mr Lal is careful to draw a distinction between *laissez-faire* and the market economy. He is not advocating privately-run fire brigades.

Instead, he says that if the techniques of welfare economics were applied to analysing the consequences of government policy, the outcome might be the "second best" strategy.

"The Poverty of Development Economics" by Debraj Lal, Institute for Economic Affairs, Robert Paperback 16. £3.

Third World theories attacked

If it had been suggested a few years ago that an orthodox counter-attack against "development economics" would be prompted by the Third World labouring through the worst depression in half a century, the idea would have enjoyed limited currency. But that is precisely what has happened.

By assembling the findings of empirical and theoretical work over the past decade or so, Mr Derek Lal has delivered on the most concise and cogent rejections of "development economics".

The orthodoxy lies in the emphasis on price as the mechanism for the allocation of resources. The neo-classical assumption that people respond rationally to changes in relative

prices, regardless of race or creed, is vigorously re-asserted. Impediments to the exercise of this choice are in principle deplored, especially when they result from government or bureaucratic decision, and most definitely if the policy is protectionist.

But the counter-attack derives its force not from a ritualistic restatement but from the empirical evidence. It is argued that countries with the fewest restraints on trade have grown the fastest (Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore are frequently mentioned) while those who retreated into autarky (Ghana, Tanzania and for a good part of the post-independence period, India) have

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Courts pursue Wall Street firm

United States Government calls a massive tax evasion scheme. For almost 18 months, government prosecutors have been trying to determine whether Marc Rich & Co charged an artificially high price for oil sold to its US subsidiary in order to reduce the subsidiary's 1980 income taxes.

On August 5 it had appeared that the case was close to resolution when Marc Rich & Co agreed to turn over all subpoenaed documents by the next day in return for the Government's agreement of lift a freeze on some of Marc Rich & Co's assets in the United States.

But the dramatic late-night airport seizure last week of two cases, crammed with documents subpoenaed from Marc Rich & Co's domestic unit had cast fresh doubt on the company's good will, government prosecutors charge. They grabbed the cases and their courier after stopping a commercial airliner just before it was to take off for Switzerland.

Change in fortune for the commodities king

Mr Rich's job is to build an engine from scratch for a new breed of short-range, 150-seat aircraft. Airbus Industries last month estimated that the market to the end of the century for such a plane could be as big as 3,600, which could make total aircraft sales worth \$125bn (about £82bn).

The Japanese partners - the heavy industries divisions of Mitsubishi, Kawasaki and Ishikawajima Harima, which have formed Japanese Aeroengines Corporation, and which will work with Rolls-Royce on the front end, or compression, part of the engine - will also have to seek government aid.

Monday, he threatened to shut down Marc Rich & Co's United States operations if the commodities firm did not deliver the papers.

Last year, according to competitors, Marc Rich & Co's 450 employees in 40 different offices worldwide traded more than \$10bn worth of commodities.

Its unit operating in the United States, Marc Rich & Co International, with 200 employees in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Detroit, traded another \$1bn.

Marc Rich International was sold on June 30 to Clarendon, a company formed for the sale. Its independence is a key issue in federal court.

Both Marc Rich & Co and Clarendon have headquarters in the same steel-and-glass building in Zug, a small farming community near Zurich.

Mr Rich is co-owner of Marc Rich & Co with Mr Pinous (Pinky) Green, who is Mr Rich's longtime friend and business associate along with Mr Marvin Davis, a Denver oilman. Mr Rich also has a controlling interest in the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, which is now a private concern.

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Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 735.7
FT GBts 79.51
FT All Shares 463.82
Bargains 21700
Datastream USM Leaders Index 103.15
New York Dow Jones Average (Friday) 1195.22
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9139.73
Hongkong Hang Seng Index 996.28
Amsterdam 151.5
Sydney AO Index 648.8
Frankfurt Commerzbank Index 942.2
Brussels: General Index 133.09
Paris: CAC Index 135.0
Zurich: SKA General 288.7

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling 1.5189
Index 85.7
DM 4.0350
FF 12.1200
Yen 370.5
Dollar
Index 128.2
DM 2.6580

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.5142
INTERNATIONAL
ECU20.585173
SDR20.694143

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Coleman Milne, Kean and Scott, Supra Group, Woodhouse and Ripson.
Finals: Jos Holdings, K O Boardman International, Peerless, Resource Technology.
TOMORROW - Interim: American Trust, Corydon, De Beers, Electropacific, Fife Interim, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, George Ingham, Liberty Life Association of Africa, London and Scottish Marine Oil, Phoenix Properties and Finance, Paramo, Penketh, Standard, Chartered Bank, Taylor Woodrow.
Finals: Apex Properties, Dura Mill, Smith Whitworth, Stoddard Holdings.
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Etagen Industries, Charterhouse Petroleum, Deere, Crouch, Hawley Group, International Thomson Organisation, London Brick, Novo Industri, Pearl Assurance, Queens Moat Houses, Rotork, Slough Estates, Tiley International.
THURSDAY - Interim: BSA Group, Benson Cranes, Blue Circle Industries, Britoil, BSR, carpets International, Highlands and Lowlands Berhad, Lec Refrigeration, Needlers, Refuge Assurance, Scottish Agricultural Industries, Scottish Investment Trust (third quarter).
Finals: Dale Electric International, Hampton Trust, Moran Tea Holdings, New Darlen Oil Trust, Zambia Copper Investments.
FRIDAY - Interim: Martin Black, L. Ericsson, Essex Building and Construction Group, Miss World Group, Thomson Organisation, Wagon Finance Corporation, Ward Holdings.
Finals: Highgate and Job, Raybeck.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY - Greatham House, 24 Austin Friars, EC2 (11.00).
TOMORROW - Triplex Foundries, West Bromwich Moat House, Beeches Road (noon).
WEDNESDAY - Arlington Motor Holdings, Chartered Accountants' Hall, Moorgate Place, EC2 (noon). Harris Philip (Holdings), Penns Hall Hotel, Watney, Sutton Coldfield, W. Midlands (noon).
THURSDAY - Delmar Group, Manor Road, Crawley, W. Sussex (10.00). Hazwood Foods, Empire Works, Rowditch, Derby (noon). Latham James, Leaside Wharf, Clapton, E5 (2.30). A. Monk & Co, Green Lane, Padgate, Warrington, Cheshire (3.00). Ocean Wilsons (Holdings), Great Eastern Hotel, EC2 (3.00). Vinten Group, Angel Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (noon).
FRIDAY - Lennons Group, Lord Daresbury Hotel, Daresbury, Warrington, Cheshire (noon). Rastapin, Cumberland Road, off Hornaypot Lane, NW9 (11.30).

Gloomy prospect for Davy

Little hope of revival in trading fortunes is offered by Mr Peter Benson, chairman of Davy Corporation, in the company's report and accounts sent to shareholders yesterday. Davy, which is Britain's biggest plant engineering group, recently reported a slump in annual pre-tax profits from £20.4m to £6.3m.

The report says that the present year started with reduced workload and with lower contract profits in the pipeline while orders received in the first three months of trading were well below requirements.

TI Group has reaffirmed its commitment to retaining its Nottingham-based Raleigh cycles offshoot in the face of mounting speculation that it might be about to sell the company to the Japanese.

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Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/2	%
Barclays	9 1/2	%
BCCI	9 1/2	%
Citibank Savings	11 1/2	%
Consolidated Crds	9 1/2	%
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/2	%
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2	%
Midland Bank	9 1/2	%
Nat Westminster	9 1/2	%
TSB	9 1/2	%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2	%

* 7 day deposits on basis of tender
£10,000 4% £10,000 up to
£50,000 7% £50,000 and over
8%

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

Tighter curbs called for on companies seeking quote

Leading accountants want to tighten the rules which govern accounts produced by companies seeking a USM quote. There is increasing pressure to raise the standard of these accounts.

Age newspaper: "What we need is to refine the quality of financial information rather than demand more of it." An accounting has never been an exact science and columns of figures may well add up to two different totals, depending on the treatment by accountants.

Table with columns: Capitalization, Price, Change, Gross Div, Dividend Yield, P/E. Lists various companies like A & O Security, Amstar, Amstar Corp, etc.

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Table with columns: Name, Price, Yield, Dividend, etc. Lists various international funds like American Overseas Fund, etc.

American notebook Buoyancy prevails on all fronts. The American economy is still going through a period of rapid economic growth, low inflation - and the recent disturbing rise in interest rates looks like ending.

Table with columns: Name, Price, Yield, Dividend, etc. Lists various Eurobonds like Standard Chartered, etc.

Fixed-interest stocks. The dollar started declining on mid-Thursday and started to make some small gains. Also on Friday, the Dow Jones service carried a speculative report that Swiss sources were saying there would be a rise of \$34bn in MI.

Reserve Briton has the crowd jumping with her

From Jenny MacArthur Fravenfeld, Switzerland In a tense finish to the European three-day event championships here yesterday, Rachel Bayliss, of Britain, riding her own Mystic Minstrel, became the new individual gold medalist, relegating Lucinda Green, the world champion, on SR Direct to the Regal Realm to second place.

It was a tremendous triumph for Miss Bayliss, aged 33, who was originally the non-travelling reserve, and was brought into the squad as only a credential when Richard Meade dropped out. She said after her victory that she had never expected to be in the team because of her recent form.

Hewson on target for All Blacks

Sydney (Agencies) - Allan Hewson, the reliable right-hand New Zealand's All Blacks to an 18-8 win over Australia at the Sydney cricket ground yesterday.

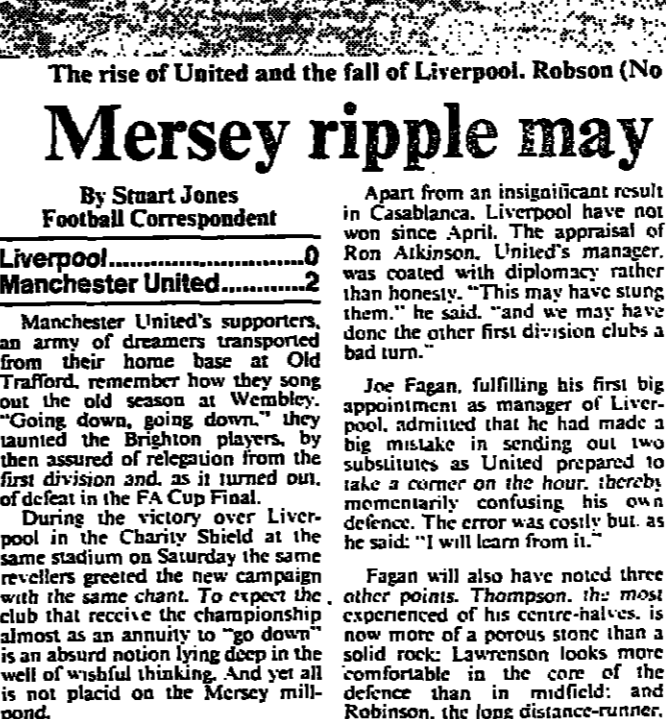
After his Burghley over the last three years, Ultimeus must now claim to be the most consistent cross-country horse of his generation.

Devastating finish caps Elliott's comeback

Malcolm Elliott, the Commonwealth Games road race champion from Sheffield, returned to top form yesterday to win the Whitley Regatta event in north Yorkshire. He used the finishing sprint that won him five stages of the Yorkshire Regatta to outkick a group of 20 riders at the end of a grueling 78 miles.

Bayton maintained his lone lead until five miles from Whitley, when the race ended in a frighteningly fast sprint finish. David Gardner, from Ulster, led the charge, but he was overhauled just before the line by Elliott, while Bayton came with a late burst to take third place.

Football: Robson the match-winner in Charity Shield



The rise of United and the fall of Liverpool. Robson (No 7) adds credence to the notion. Photograph: Ian Stewart

Mersey ripple may raise sea of troubles

Apert from an insignificant result in Casablanca, Liverpool have not won since April. The appraisal of Ron Atkinson, United's manager, was couched with diplomacy rather than honesty: "This may have stung them," he said, "and we may have done the other first division clubs a bad turn."

United behind flag Weekend results

FA CHARITY SHIELD: Liverpool 0, Manchester United 2. SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Aberdeen 3, Dundee 0, Dundee United 1, Motherwell 1, Hibernian 0, Celtic 2, Rangers 1, St Mirren 1, St Johnstone 0, Heart of Midlothian 1.

Cowans better

Aston Villa are hoping that their England midfielder player, Gordon Cowans, will have recovered from a double fracture of his right leg by September 14 in the same stadium in Malta. UEFA have given the Maltese permission to stage the European Cup Winners' Cup match between Rangers and Valletta at 3.0.

Maxwell Newton

TENNIS

Lakatos subtly delivers a two-fisted blow

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The British 18 and under grass court championships, sponsored by Prudential Assurance, produced a remarkable boy's singles champion at Eastbourne on Saturday: Anton Lakatos, who was born in London...

Lakatos beat the left-handed Richard Whicchio 17 months his junior, 6-1, 6-4, after Whicchio had led 3-1 in the second set of a final crunched by contrasts in personality and method...

GOLF

Mayo takes youths' title the hard way

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

The British youths' golf championship came to a splendid climax at Sunningdale on Saturday, with a victory for Paul Mayo, of Wales, by one stroke over Craig Laurence, the English senior champion...

There was a tendency, therefore, to exaggerate the shortcomings that are only to be expected at this level (under 22) and malign the players instead of the game...

Mrs Carner soars with an eagle

Shaker Heights, Ohio (Reuters) - Joanne Carner, of the United States, held a 35-foot bunker shot for an eagle three as she made up a seven-stroke deficit and took a one-stroke lead in the third round of the \$200,000 women's world championship here on Saturday...



Miss Huke: struggling

There are two newcomers in the side - Laura Davies, who gains respect for winning the English intermediate title at Workson, and Penny Gricie, the holder of both the English girls and under-23 championships...

BOWLS

Surrey's life after death

By Gordon Allan

They were being nailed and banging from cliffs all round Beach House Park, Worthing, on Saturday evening when Surrey beat Somerset 19-109 shots to 108 in the final of the county championship for the Middleton Cup...

Peter Brimble, the Somerset skip, a lonely figure at the mat, had no option but to fire with both his woods. He missed, and in a trice the preens swarmed with overjoyed, perhaps incredulous, Surrey sup-

La crème de la crème

WORKAHOLIC IN CHISWICK

needs to meet lady of similar disposition with a view to long-term relationship! Seriously though, the M.D. of an Incentive and Conference travel specialist company (recently moved) needs a new "right arm"...

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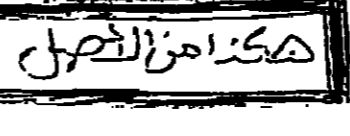
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HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career training

Is there a life outside the universities?

Diversity is often said to be the hallmark of the British educational system. This is certainly true of our higher education provision. But the danger is that the variety of courses may be confusing to the uninitiated parent or student. So if, following A-level results, you are looking for the first time at higher education outside the universities, do not be alarmed if it all seems very confusing. In reality, for the purpose of choosing a course of degree-level study, the ground rules are very simple.

Basically, outside the universities, there are two main classes of higher education institutions - the polytechnics and the institute of higher education. The important point is who awards their degrees. And the answer, almost but not quite universally, is the Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA). So, for example, whether you go to Plymouth Polytechnic to study history or to the neighbouring College of St Mark and St John (an institute of higher education) to study the same subject you will emerge at the end in either case with a BA from CNAA.

In short, if you find yourself in the middle of a crisis revision of plans following A-level results, do not bother with the political and bureaucratic of the educational establishments but focus on particular courses, subjects or disciplines, without minding too much at this stage where they may be.

The wide range of subjects in the sciences, arts, social sciences and technologies can be sited up in many different ways, but these days perhaps the most useful way is between "vocational" and "non-vocational" courses. Many students at the age of 18 or 19 feel ready to make a long term career decision and start training for their future. Others are intent on extending their academic and educational qualifications. It is this distinction which, in real terms, may be most important. Consequently, anyone who has submitted (and been disappointed in) an application to a university for law or accountancy or engineering or, indeed, most of the other vocational courses, should find that the course is duplicated in CNAA degrees at polytechnics or institutes of higher education.

With one or two exceptions (such as medicine) vocational courses used to be regarded as being rather less grand than the pure sciences or humanities. The realism of the 1980s, however, has quashed that. "There has been a tremendous upturn in interest in degrees which prepare the students for employment", said one careers adviser.

My own guess is that this trend will end up as the normal practice, especially as the Government has made it clear that encouraging vocational courses is its priority. A few months ago Sir Keith Joseph wrote, in connection with medium-term planning of non-university higher education, that he hoped "priority will be accorded to scientific

In his second article for A-level school-leavers, Edward Fennell discusses the vocational degree courses at polytechnics and institutes of higher education

and technological provision of value to industry, to the operations needs of industry, commerce and the professions, and the meeting the future needs of employers more generally."

So with the political trend moving in favour of vocational courses, candidates for higher trend education, even at this late stage, would be well advised to give them serious consideration. When the polytechnics were formed, it will be recalled, their main purpose was to develop courses of this type. To some extent, this is still the area in which their strength lies.

Although there is some residual diffidence about the status of non-university institutions, this is often misplaced. As William Waldegrave, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State explained last spring: "There are various nonsensical binary line no-bonnisms to be overcome." Probably the best example of this "no-bonnism" is in engineering, where it is common knowledge to graduate-recruiters that a number of polytechnic courses are superior to their university equivalents. As John Burgoyne, of the Engineering Industry Training Board, said recently, "It really doesn't matter at all whether you happen to go to a university or a polytechnic. The important thing is the quality of the individual course and whether it includes some practical experience of industry. Employers always look more favourably on those who have had a taste of real life engineering rather than those who have just done it academically."

So, where many vocational subjects are concerned, a sandwich course, or one which involves a "practical placement", is usually a good plan. Almost all the CNAA engineering and technology courses are four-year

sandwiches, compared with only a minority of university courses. Outside the elite technological universities (such as Brunel, Aston and Salford) students are therefore likely to do just as well on a CNAA course as at most universities.

Much the same can be said for business studies, where again it is the non-university institutions that have pioneered courses which incorporate practical placements. Consequently, whether it is a mainstream degree like the one at Brighton Polytechnic which covers economics, accounting, business law and so on; a more specialist course like the one in computing in business at Huddersfield Polytechnic; or even the slightly exotic European business administration course based at Middlesex Polytechnic, which involves two years of study either in Rheims or Reading, there is a standard one-year industrial placement for all.

Equally attractive for these vocational courses is that many of them exempt students from the examinations of various professional bodies - for example, in accountancy and personal management. There are also a number of rather unusual courses in the non-university sectors targeted on to specific career fields - for example, "housing" administration, information systems, and public administration.

Outside the universities, there are also the vocational B Ed. degrees for prospective teachers. Some vacancies still remain on these courses, not because there has been a dearth of candidates frightened off by news of teacher unemployment, but because the colleges - whether polytechnics or institutes of higher education - have been tightening up their admissions policy.

A leaflet *The Polytechnics Autumn 1983, a Guide to Full Time and Sandwich Courses, Degree, Degree Equivalent, MND/MD, DipHE and Teaching qualifications* is available by sending a stamped addressed envelope to Career Horizons (Polytechnic) The Times, Room 137, 200 Grey's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Advice on the bookshelf

Kogan Page's series of "Careers" books has three new titles, *Careers in Classical Music* by Nella Marcus *Careers in Surveying* by David Crawford, and *Careers in Publishing* by June Lines (Paperback, £2.50 each).

The first covers composing, performing, teaching, administration, broadcasting, journalism, and the basic principles of music, piano training, instrument building, and maintenance. It also has sections on competitions, vacancies, courses, and a list of useful addresses.

The same format is followed for the book on publishing, bearing in mind that it is a profession, in the words of

the introduction, "with no specific entry qualifications" other than a certain amount of luck, persistence and aptitude, but it is one in which almost any area of knowledge is useful. The text points out pitfalls as well as opportunities, and has a short list of useful contacts.

Training and professional qualifications play a major part in the surveying and the third of these books contains a table of earnings and prospects which is far more encouraging to the beginner than anything in publishing or music. Information is a very important factor in deciding on a career, and these little books are useful pointers.

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